REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1931-32

MADRAS
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1933

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PREFATORY NOTE

IN compliance with the orders of the Government of India, Part I of this publication—the "General Summary"—deals with the calendar year 1932 and Part II—the main report—with the official year 1931-32 except where it is specifically stated otherwise.

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

General

1. His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year. There was no change in the Executive Council, of which the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., continued to be the Vice-President.

His Excellency accepted the resignation of their offices of Minister tendered by Mr. P. T. Rajan and Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd November 1932 and that tendered by Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu from the forenoon of the 4th November 1932. The Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili, the Hon'ble Mr. P. T. Rajan and the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar were appointed Ministers with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November 1932. During the intervening period His Excellency the Governor undertook the temporary administration of the transferred subjects.

A survey of affairs in the Madras Presidency during the year 1932 must of necessity give first notice to the effects of the economic depression which pervaded the province in common with the rest of the world. The course of trade and finance has experienced the same vicissitudes as in other countries, and the Presidency's hopes of obtaining a new lease of economic prosperity are inevitably

bound up with the prospects of all other parts of the world. Nevertheless the state of domestic affairs affords some signs that the situation at the end of 1932, if not actually promising, was at least no worse than at the end of the previous year. The agricultural season had been favourable, nature had been less prodigal in catastrophies than usual, public health was better than it had ever been, and famine, though it had temporarily impended in Bellary district, was at the end of the year as remote as ever. After heavy falls in the two previous years the total value of the foreign trade in the first eleven months of 1932 was practically unchanged from the corresponding period in 1931. Although this was due largely to abnormal exports of gold, the figures of trade contained hopeful features, such as a revival in traffic in some important articles of merchandise and an all-round increase in the coasting trade. Another positive sign upon which confidence may be built is an increase in the number of new companies registered and in the amount of their capital, indicating, possibly, a greater fluidity in the money market. The two most hopeful features are, however, the quieter internal conditions and the satisfactory state of public finances. The political developments of the year are dealt with in a later paragraph, where the collapse of the civil disobedience movement and the feeling of confidence engendered by the proceedings of the various investigating committees and of the Third Round Table Conference are described. In the pages which follow numerous instances will be found of the drastic measures of retrenchment which the Government were obliged to take in order to secure their objective of a balanced

budget. It can fortunately be recorded that the reductions in staff and in allowances, though involving a contraction of the sphere of Government activity, have not impaired the efficiency of any of the departments. Naturally few new projects could be launched, but the time is approaching when the Presidency will see the consummation of some of the important schemes of development that were started during more prosperous times. Chief among these are the Cauvery-Mettur Project and the Pykara Hydro-Electric development, on both of which conspicuous progress was made during the year.

Political

2. At the end of 1931 there were clear signs that a revival of the civil disobedience movement was imminent and that the Congress organization was making active preparations. The arrest of Gandhi in Bombay on the night of the 3rd January was the signal for the resumption of the movement in the Madras Presidency. Immediate and vigorous steps were taken by the Government for its suppression. On the 5th January the Prevention of Molestation and Picketing Ordinance was brought into force throughout the whole Presidency, followed next day by the Unlawful Association Ordinance. As a no-tax campaign was threatened in the East and West Gōdāvari and Kistna districts the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance was applied to those districts on the 7th January. On the promulgation of these Ordinances most of the Congress Committees in the Presidency dissolved themselves and appointed "dictators." These appointments were treated as overt acts in furtherance of the movement and the appointing committees, their "dictators" and their volunteers were declared unlawful associations

under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, while a number of Congress premises were notified and seized under the Unlawful Association Ordinance. This prompt action crippled the Congress organization, which was thenceforward compelled to remain in the background and direct the campaign from behind the scenes. Picketing was, as in 1930, the chief weapon of attack, but as it now constituted a definite offence punishable with imprisonment it soon lost its popularity with the Congress leaders, who preferred to delegate the work to nonentities and hirelings. With these for protagonists picketing degenerated into a mere excuse for the attraction of crowds, which it was hoped might cause disturbances out of which capital might be made at the expense of the police. The latter half of March saw a slight but temporary revival of activity, noticeable for numerous instances of attacks on police officers, no fewer than six occurring in Ramnad district alone. In the following months the chief form of advertisement was the holding of so-called conferences of District and Taluk Congress Committees, which, however, soon dwindled into farcical attempts to keep the movement in the public eye. On the 30th June the three Ordinances in force in this Presidency were replaced by the consolidated Ordinance promulgated by the Government of India, omitting, however, the sections relating to the non-payment of rent, as all signs of a no-tax campaign had disappeared. Thenceforward overt activities became of sporadic incidence save in the districts of Kistna, Malabar and Ramnad, where the majority of the convictions in the later months occurred. Responsible public opinion came to regard picketing as nothing more than a nuisance,

and demonstrations, which were now mainly confined to the celebration of various anniversaries, ceased to attract spectators. Public interest was finally diverted from the movement by the momentous issues raised by Gandhi's fast in connexion with the Communal Award in September and the subsequent campaign inaugurated against untouchability.

While keeping up this show of open hostility, the Congress party resorted to subterranean tactics which were less easy to keep in check. Prominent among these and of all the most persistent was the dissemination of seditious leaflets and the painting up of slogans in public places. These being done secretly and usually at night, the authors were difficult to detect. Other new features were the setting fire to letters in postal pillar boxes and the pulling of communication cords on trains in order to make somewhat puerile demonstration among the passengers. More disquieting was a series of attempted bomb outrages in the southern districts, but little damage was done and the outbreak, which was eventually traced to a single author, was of brief duration.

An organization called the Buy-Indian League which was sponsored by some well-known public men as an association for promoting the sale of Indian goods, attracted some attention. Though the leaders of the League emphasised that it was not affected by any political sympathies, the opportunity was taken by members of the Congress, who were prominent among its supporters, to use it in its initial stages as a vehicle for propaganda and the collection of funds. In one case the inauguration of the League was the cause of an unruly demonstration. As time went on,

however, this tendency was checked and the League became, as it was designed from the first to be, at least outwardly a non-political organization.

The India League Delegation, consisting of three members of the Labour Party in Great Britain, arrived in Madras in August and toured in the Presidency for two or three weeks. Although they were nominally engaged in an impartial enquiry, their itinerary, reception and visits of inspection were throughout arranged by local Congress leaders and their public utterances became more and more hostile to the Government as their tour proceeded.

The situation created by Gandhi's fast in September overshadowed all other interests till the end of the year. The problem of untouchability and in particular of the admission of outcastes into temples has excited intermittent interest in the Presidency during recent years. Throughout 1932 the advocates of the cause of the untouchables were agitating for their admission to the temple of Guruvayur in Malabar district. This controversy was brought to a crux by Gandhi's fast in protest against the Communal Award's provision for separate electorates for the depressed classes. In imitation of this fast one Kelappan Nayar was inspired to undertake a similar fast until the Guruvayur temple should be thrown open to untouchables. When, however, the Congress took up for the occasion the cause of the untouchables and began a campaign to induce the Zamorin of Calicut to throw open the temple, the threatened fast was averted. Their efforts to persuade the Zamorin having failed, the Congress champions of the cause then organized a referendum in Ponnani taluk on the question. By the

end of the year no necessity had arisen either for Gandhi or Kelappan Nayar to renew his fast. No breach of the peace occurred, but the intense interest aroused by the controversy led to similar agitation in other parts of the Presidency which created a situation not entirely free from tension. The proposed introduction of legislation to permit the entry of untouchables into Hindu temples roused orthodox opposition, while it was supported by social reformers and the Congress. At the close of the year meetings were being held to air both sides of the question and opinion was being widely canvassed.

Apart from slight disturbances at Nandyal and Vellore, which were satisfactorily controlled by the police, there were no serious clashes between Hindus and Muslims during the year.

A gang of communist propagandists was discovered to be at work in Madras and was successfully broken up. Amir Haidar Khan, a Bolshevik who had been trained in Moscow, had formed an organization known as the "Youth Workers' League" for communist propaganda. After the League had sent a Madras representative to Moscow to establish contact with the Comintern and made some attempts to send youths to Moscow for training, its activities were discovered and Haidar Khan was arrested and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

In local politics interest chiefly revolved round the dissensions in the Justice Party, which in the latter half of the year hardened into a definite schism. Though there was no distinct point of cleavage the gap between the two groups gradually widened until it was clear that the session of the Legislative Council in November would bring

matters to a crisis. The eventual outcome, the resignation by Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu of his office of Minister and the appointment of the Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili, came as no surprise.

Among the events with an Indian or Imperial rather than a local significance, those which chiefly affected the Presidency in the first half of the year were the visits of the various committees appointed by the Second Round Table Conference. Although an attempt was made to give a hostile reception to the Lothian Franchise Committee responsible opinion paid a tribute to the impartiality and sympathy with which its proceedings were conducted. The final report was well received. The report of the Orissa Boundary Committee was very unpopular with the politically-minded Telugus, who were of opinion that their side of the question had not received sufficient consideration. The inclusion of the Parlakimedi estate and parts of the Vizagapatam district in the Oriya province was held to be unjustifiable. The Oriyas of Ganjām, however, were pleased with the report. In the second half of the year the Premier's Communal Award had wide repercussions. The first verdict was mixed but not entirely unfavourable. Although the settlement at Poona was received with general satisfaction there was a period of uncertainty as to what would follow, until public interest, which is more easily attracted to religious than to political problems, concentrated round the campaign for the removal of untouchability which has been described above. The proceedings of the Third Round Table Conference were followed with keen interest, and the feeling at its closure among the

responsible sections of the public and the press was not unhopeful.

Economic

3. Throughout the year the prices of food-grains remained at a low level, and the contraction of credit, which had become marked in 1931, continued. But the shortage of ready money among agriculturists was not so serious as to cause any difficulty in the collection of land revenue. In the district of Bellary, however, where the north-east monsoon of 1931 had been a failure, there were indications at the beginning of the year that some distress was to be expected among the agricultural population. In the early months relief was afforded by the expansion of road and water-supply works under the direction of the District Board with special allotments from the Government. The Government sanctioned the remission and suspension of revenue for the current and previous faslis in the areas affected and postponed the collection of loans advanced under the Loans Acts. By the month of May the situation had so developed that it was decided to open test works under the Famine Code ; seven such works were opened and they provided work for agricultural labourers in their neighbourhood. Further serious developments were averted by favourable rains in July and August, and with the continuance of rains in September the necessity for test works disappeared, the last work being closed on the last day of September.

After an early but temporary advance in the second half of May the south-west monsoon strengthened at the beginning of July and brought heavy rains in the West Coast and considerable falls in the Circars. In the second half of August thunderstorms brought general rain throughout

the Presidency. Although the total rain from June to September was below the average for all the districts except West Gōdāvari, Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and the South (except Tanjore), the early setting in of the monsoon resulted in a favourable season. The total extent both under dry crops and wet crops was considerably above the average and the previous year's extent.

The north-east monsoon was ushered in by unusually heavy thunderstorms, especially on the West Coast and in the Central and Southern districts. The rainfall was above the average throughout the Presidency except in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittoor. At the close of the year agricultural prospects were satisfactory.

The heavy rains in the last week of November caused floods in various parts of the Tanjore district. A number of tanks and channels were breached and a considerable extent of wet land was submerged but no serious loss of crops resulted. Breaches in the District Board railway line occurred at several places but the damage was soon repaired.

Legislative Council

4. The Legislative Council sat on thirty days during the year. Twenty-one days were allotted for official business and nine for non-official business, but official business also was taken up on one of the days allotted for non-official business.

Five official Bills were passed during the year. The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act provided for the continuance of the existing district boards without altering the limits of their jurisdiction in spite of certain alterations in the limits of revenue districts which were contemplated by Government as a measure of retrenchment. It also permitted the constitution in special circumstances

of a district board for two or more revenue taluks of a district. The object of the Madras Cotton Control Act was to maintain the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the Presidency by preventing the cultivation of the "pulichai" variety, whose admixture with other cotton has injurious effects. The Local Government was empowered to prohibit by notification the cultivation of, or trade in, "pulichai" cotton in any specified local area and for any specified period. The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act was passed to facilitate the prompt collection of the tax imposed on motor-vehicles by the original Act. With this object in view, police officers were empowered to stop motor-vehicles for the purpose of verifying whether they had been licensed. The Act also, among other provisions, made failure to exhibit the licence in a conspicuous place on the vehicle a punishable offence. The Madras Co-operative Societies Act embodied the suggestions of the Townsend Committee on Co-operation which had been appointed by the Government of Madras in September 1927. It is a consolidating and amending Act and during its passage through the Legislative Council was scrutinized by a representative select committee consisting of as many as fifty-nine members of the Council. The Madras Services Commission (Amendment) Act vested the power of appointing and removing members of the Madras Services Commission in the Governor instead of in the Local Government as before. It also made members of the Commission ineligible for any other appointment than membership of the All-India Public Services Commission or any other Public Services Commission established under the Act.

Six official Bills were pending in the Council at the end of the year.

Seven non-official Bills were passed in the Council, but only one of these, the Madras Medical Registration (Amendment) Act, became law. The other Bills were still awaiting the assent of the Governor or the Governor-General or both. The Madras Medical Registration (Amendment) Act removed the disability against a registered practitioner associating himself in a professional capacity with a qualified practitioner of Indian medicine. Eight other non-official Bills were pending in the Council.

There were eleven notices of motions for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing matters of urgent public importance. Leave was given for two of these notices and one of them dealing with the question of the high rate of water-cess levied in Tanjore district was carried, while the second motion regarding the policy of the Government in using force against picketers was talked out. Among non-official motions on matters of general public interest discussed in the Council was one urging the Government to take measures for the removal of disabilities imposed by usage on certain classes of the Hindu community in regard to admission into Hindu temples. It was passed *nem. con.*, official members remaining neutral. Seven hundred and twenty-four motions on the budget were tabled, of which 36 were discussed, but none of them was carried. The number of questions received was 1,155, 1,073 being starred questions. Of these, 886 questions were answered in Council.

Police

5. By the reallocation of the Jeypore district and the Agency circles of Ganjām, Vizagapatam

and East Gōdāvari districts and of the two Railway Police districts a considerable reduction of strength was effected. Owing to the excess of head-constables and constables in the Telugu districts remaining to be absorbed, recruiting in this area was stopped, and the Central Recruits' Schools at Vizianagaram and Anantapur were both closed in the course of the year. The number of companies in the Malabar Special Police was reduced from six to five and the total strength consequently somewhat reduced. A special staff was appointed in Madras City to assist in the collection of taxes under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

Crime decreased both in Madras City and in the districts, the districts of the Southern Range and the delta districts in the north being mainly responsible for the all-round decline of 6·27 per cent. Murders, housebreakings, thefts and cattle-thefts all decreased, while cases of dacoity and robbery increased in number. More use was made of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and cases under these sections increased by 7·33 per cent. In order to control factions additional police were quartered at Aruppukkōttai in Ramnad district and a police station in Anantapur district was strengthened for the same purpose, while in a village in Kistna district additional police were stationed for a short time as a penal measure in view of the activity of the villagers in supporting the civil disobedience movement. Serious communal riots occurred at nineteen different places in the Presidency. There were also two disturbances due to Congress picketing, while agrarian disturbances took place in three estates. In all these cases the police rose to the occasion satisfactorily. In Madras City the

Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, came into force on the 1st of April 1932. A number of brothels were raided and the inmates rescued. There was an outbreak of incendiarism in the city directed against foreign cloth shops and Post Office pillar boxes, inspired by Congress propaganda.

Eight tribes were newly brought under the Criminal Tribes Act. The Sitanagaram Settlement for criminal tribes was transferred from the management of the Salvation Army and placed under a seconded Police Inspector. The Kallar reclamation work in North and South Madura and Ramnad districts was reorganized in the interests of efficiency and the field of operations in Tanjore district was restricted to manageable dimensions.

A number of labour disputes occurred during the year, of which the chief was the strike in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops at Perambur and Arkonam. None of the disputes were marked by disorder or violence.

Criminal justice

6. The decrease in the volume of grave crime, which has been noted in the paragraph on police administration, occurred in all districts except South Arcot, Cuddapah, Ganjām, South Kanara and Ramnad. There were no features worthy of remark in the criminal administration in the districts except the prevalence of picketing of foreign cloth shops during the earlier part of the year.

In Madras seven honorary Presidency Magistrates, empowered to sit singly, were appointed in order to afford relief to the stipendiary magistrates. There were a large number of prosecutions

under the Food Adulteration Act and a few under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.

Civil justice

7. While there was a noticeable fall in the number of appeals instituted in the mufassal courts, the number of small cause suits and insolvency petitions continued to be high. Fewer second appeals were preferred to the High Court than in the previous year and the number of these appeals pending at the end of the year was considerably reduced. There was also a fall in the number of suits instituted on the Original Side of the High Court owing probably to the enhancement of the institution fee. On the other hand, and probably for the same reason, an unprecedented and abnormal increase occurred in the number of suits instituted in the City Civil Court. However, there was a decided fall in the number of suits before the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

Six additional District Munsifs and an additional Sub-Judge were appointed during the year and a temporary sub-court was opened. One permanent sub-court and three additional Sub-Judges and five additional Dictrict Munsifs were abolished.

Prisons

8. The release of a large number of Mappilla rebellion prisoners rendered possible the closure of the Alipuram Central Jail at Bellary. Sixteen sub-jails were also abolished during the year, while one new sub-jail was opened. The large influx of prisoners concerned in the civil disobedience movement was responsible for a rise in the daily average number of convicts and undertrials confined, and in some jails caused temporary overcrowding. The same factor affected jail discipline and caused an increase in the number of prison offences. However order was

satisfactorily maintained and the punishment of whipping was only resorted to on nine occasions. Health in the prisons improved, the number of deaths and of admissions to hospital both showing a decline.

One hundred and eighty-five prisoners were conditionally released on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards and 49 on medical grounds. As many as 1,269 prisoners were released under the scheme for the premature release of Mappilla rebellion prisoners. Forty-one prisoners who volunteered were sent to the Andamans under the colonisation scheme. Four hundred and twenty-six civil disobedience movement prisoners were released on tender of apology.

The two borstal schools continued to work satisfactorily. It has been decided to adopt the "cottage system" in the certified schools for enhancing accommodation and training facilities. The reports on the various technical classes in the schools were uniformly satisfactory.

Another year's good work was done by the Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, although difficulty was experienced in finding philanthropic members of the public who were willing to come forward as probation officers. This difficulty, however, will be overcome when the Probation Act comes into force.

Registration and companies

9. In spite of the general trade depression the number of registrations was larger than in 1931, and the income therefrom increased by Rs. 4·44 lakhs or 15 per cent. During the year land mortgage banks, which previously had to pay half fees to the department for work done on their behalf, were exempted from the payment of all fees under the law of registration. Some amalgamations of

charges resulted in a decrease in expenditure by the department.

The number of registered companies increased from 934 to 992. The number of new registrations was 124—the largest recorded in recent years. Of the new registrations 53 were banking and loan companies and 46 trading and manufacturing concerns. The largest flotation during the year was the Madras United Bank, Limited, with an authorized capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. Eleven other companies had each an authorized capital of Rs. 5 lakhs or more. Registrations under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, rose to the record figure of 24.

Co-operation

10. It was only to be expected that members of co-operative societies should find difficulty in the repayment of debts incurred in more prosperous days. Overdues both from members to the societies and from societies to the central banks remained at a high figure and two central banks defaulted in their payments to the Provincial Co-operative Bank. However, members, realizing that their repaying capacity had become limited, wisely restricted their borrowings and consequently most of the financing banks, including the Provincial Bank, finished the year with surplus funds. The policy of caution in registering new societies was continued during the year. While only 92 societies were registered as many as 701 bad societies were cancelled. The Co-operative department took over most of the societies which were previously managed by the Labour department.

The Central Land Mortgage Bank, which experienced a difficult year in 1931, worked successfully. In consequence of the Government's granting permission to district boards to invest their surplus

funds in the Bank's debentures there was no shortage of funds. The chief impediment to progress was the difficulty in securing sound applications for ten-year loans. The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited, was registered in January. Its aim is, by enlisting the support of the co-operative organization, to carry the benefits of insurance to the middle and poorer classes in rural areas. Life assurance policies of all varieties ranging between Rs. 100 and Rs. 5,000 are offered. The first year of the Society's working was highly satisfactory, 361 policies having been issued. No claim arose during the year. The vexed question of the part to be played by the district federations was set at rest at the Bankers' Conference held in April, the substance of the decision reached being that where a federation exists the work of consolidation and rectification should be entrusted to it provided it works in harmony with the central bank.

The Madras Co-operative Societies Act (VI of 1932) came into force in July, repealing the Government of India Co-operative Societies Act of 1912.

Local boards and municipalities

11. The Municipal Councils of Vizagapatam and Coimbatore, which had not been reconstituted in the previous year under the amended Madras District Municipalities Act, were reconstituted during 1932. The Udamalpet Municipal Council was also reconstituted on the expiry of the period of supersession, but the reconstitution of the Madura Municipal Council was postponed. The Government were constrained to remove from office the chairmen of the Municipal Councils of Cannanore, Gudiyattam and Bezwada for abuse of their powers. All the panchayat boards which

were unions prior to the Local Boards Amendment Act of 1930, excepting those which were under supersession, all except six district boards and all taluk boards, except in seven districts, were reconstituted under the amended Act. Two panchayats were abolished as the residents of the villages were strongly opposed to their existence. The Government found it necessary to supersede two panchayat boards and to dissolve and reconstitute two others for incompetence. The presidents of as many as sixteen panchayat boards were removed for violation of the provisions of the Act or for abuse of their powers.

The finances of local bodies were adversely affected by the fall in income from the proceeds of the tax levied under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. The Government appointed a Special Officer to examine, and suggest means to stabilize, the finances of local bodies.

Trade and ports

12. The aggregate value of the private trade of the Presidency during the first eleven months of 1932 increased from Rs. 67·95 crores to Rs. 68·83 crores. The foreign trade dropped by Rs. 33 lakhs whereas the coasting trade improved by Rs. 1·21 crores. The figures for foreign trade were largely affected by a phenomenal export of gold which was however partly set off by reduced imports of gold and silver. However the imports of foreign merchandise increased slightly owing to larger arrivals of cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, raw silk and silk manufactures, dyeing and tanning substances and artificial silk, counterbalanced by smaller receipts of vehicles, machinery, sugar, provisions and oils. Exports of Indian merchandise declined by Rs. 2·81 crores, the only important item to show an increase

being tea. In the coasting trade imports and exports of Indian merchandise both increased.

The gross revenue receipts of the Madras Port Trust declined by Rs. 3·8 lakhs, but thanks to a reduction in working expenses a net profit of Rs. 1·23 lakhs was earned in the year. The total tonnage of goods handled in the port declined by about 14 per cent. No new works were taken up and only certain minor works were completed. The port was affected by cyclonic weather on two occasions in the month of November but no damage was done.

The receipts from port dues, landing and shipping dues and pilotage fees at Cochin Port decreased slightly and there was also a decrease in the number and tonnage of the vessels entering the port during the first eleven months of the year. The gross revenue of the Tuticorin Port Trust increased again and both imports and exports also increased slightly in the first eleven months of the year. The passenger traffic, however, was depressed. Only indispensable minor repairs were carried out.

The tonnage and receipts at ten minor ports increased slightly while at the remainder they decreased. The passenger traffic to the Straits Settlements and Rangoon was dull. At Calicut both piers were repaired and at Tellicherry the work of constructing a new decking of cement concrete and mild steel trough plates was completed. No works of importance were done at the other ports beyond the usual dredging and maintenance works.

Agriculture

13. The new University regulations came into force at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, under which students are required to pass in

three University examinations, one at the end of each year, before taking the B.Sc. (Ag.) degree. Forty-five students were admitted to the college. The Agricultural Middle School at Taliparamba was closed as a measure of economy. The school at Usilampatti and three farm labourers' schools continued to work.

The research work done by the department may be divided into two categories, that done by the Research Sections at Coimbatore and the experimental work carried on at the farms. The post of Systematic Botanist was abolished, but the section continued to work under the control of the Principal of the Agricultural College. The chief subjects investigated by the Chemistry Section were the composition of soils, methods of preparing manure and the fodder requirements of working animals. In the course of the first-named enquiry specimens of soils from the different agricultural stations were analysed and the movement of moisture therein was studied. Experiments in the cultivation of all the principal crops of the Presidency were made at the various stations. The selection of superior strains of millets was extended to the Guntūr Farm. A new rice research station was opened at Berhampur with a subvention from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Of the rice strains which, after trial at the stations, were issued for demonstration on ryots' lands, nearly all gave much higher yields than the ordinary unselected bulk. Research in the cultivation of cotton included not only the selection of strains but experiments in the time of sowing and in rotation of crops. In the course of the latter enquiry it was found that cotton gave appreciably

higher yields when grown in succession to groundnut; and that the deleterious effect of cholam on the succeeding cotton crop could be eliminated by cutting the crop for fodder before it set grain. Under a scheme for the multiplication of a cambodia strain in Coimbatore and Salem districts, the Tiruppur Trading Society started a seed farm of 2,000 acres. Another crop on which intensified work is being done is sugarcane. A variety tried at Anakapalle has been found to give good yields although it is only once irrigated at the time of planting and does not require the expensive processes of propping and wrapping. Sugarcane was tried during the year for the first time as a rain-fed crop with the help of summer showers.

The chief agricultural pest which required attention was the paddy grasshopper in the Ganjām district. The ryots have realized the value of the method, advocated by the department, of scraping the bunds soon after the harvest so as to destroy the eggs of the pest. Successful steps were taken to eradicate the paddy stemborer which was prevalent in the Tanjore delta and at the Pattambi station. Thrips on chillies in the Guntūr area and onions and garlic in Bellary were dealt with by dusting them with nicotine in the nurseries. It was found that paddy foot-rot, a new disease which has caused heavy damage in the Gōdāvari delta and in parts of Coimbatore district, could be effectively controlled by a cheap process of seed treatment. Measures are being taken to eradicate the disease of bud-rot, which is affecting palmyras in Palghat taluk, and may spread to coconut palms unless checked.

A new light steel plough of highly efficient performance has been made available for sale to

ryots in the depots. Other implements which have been tested and found satisfactory are a simple ridge-forming implement, an improved water-lift and a mechanical seed drill.

The live-stock station at Chintaladevi was abolished and most of the breeding stock sold; three stations remained at work. The demand for Kangayam and Scindhe bulls and cross-bred milch cows has become considerable. The poultry work at the stations has been extended.

The district staff carried on the usual methods of propaganda to induce ryots to adopt better methods of cultivation. Particular success was achieved in the distribution of manures and the demonstration of efficient methods of ploughing.

14. Although the incidence of rinderpest in the Presidency as a whole was less than in previous years, outbreaks of this disease continued to occur in some districts, particularly Kurnool, Nellore, Guntur and Cuddapah. As usual, the veterinary staff performed numerous inoculations to combat the disease, and in certain districts the Cattle Diseases Act was enforced. Black-quarter and hæmorrhagic septicæmia were also prevalent in certain parts of the Presidency. The necessary preventive measures were taken. **Veterinary**

Government veterinary institutions declined in number by 5 to 113. Two private institutions were also closed by their managements. The number of posts held by touring officers remained at 97. Each District Veterinary Officer was supplied with a complete set of 200 magic lantern slides for the purposes of propaganda.

A Serum Institute at Madras was sanctioned temporarily for a period of three years for the manufacture of serum required for inoculating

cattle against rinderpest. The work of producing rinderpest virus was also transferred to this Institute. The Institute opened in April and commenced the supply of serum in August. At the Madras Veterinary College laboratory experimental studies were made of the diseases of anthrax, black-quarter, carcinoma and nasal granuloma among cattle and the so-called "Ranikhet" or "Newcastle" disease among fowls. The Special Rinderpest Officer made an interim report on his investigations which has been forwarded to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for publication.

Forty-four students were selected for admission to the Madras Veterinary College. On the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee free tuition and stipends to students were abolished and a tuition fee of Rs. 90 per annum was fixed for students belonging to the Presidency.

Fisheries

15. The fishing season was poor on the West Coast, normal on the East Coast in the south and highly favourable in the north. The social and moral condition of the fishing population, which it is the object of the Fisheries department to ameliorate, improved or deteriorated coincidently with their economic status.

Research work was continued at the Biological Stations at West Hill, Calicut and Krusadai near Pamban. At the former the Assistant Biologist was engaged in an exhaustive study of the West Coast sardine. At the latter the East Coast sardine was studied and chanks were marked and liberated with the object of observing their movements. An unsuccessful attempt was made to rear pearl oysters at the station, but a further trial will be made.

Experiments in the use of a seine net were made at the Mopad reservoir. The artificial prawn drier has been improved and the use of this appliance, which requires no expensive mechanical aids, will prove a boon to curers. Experiments with the Japanese diving apparatus and the Yorkshire "coble" could not be taken up.

In inland fisheries remarkable success has been obtained in the cultural treatment of catla, the North Indian carp. This fish reaches a length of two feet in the course of six months and at this stage it is much esteemed as an article of diet. A large number of catla was stocked in the Cauvery river above the Mettur dam which provides an excellent breeding ground for them. Record catches were obtained at Mopad.

All the pearl banks inspected during the year were found barren. The chank fisheries on the East Coast were affected by the dislocation of the jute trade in Bengal, which is practically the only customer in the market.

16. The present area of reserved forests is 18,977 square miles, of which 3,338 square miles are managed by panchayats under the control of the Revenue department. The Working Plans section made good progress during the year in preparing plans for some of the important timber forests in the Presidency. **Forests**

Regeneration, both natural and artificial, was on the whole successful. Initial work on regeneration in mixed teak forest on the selection method gave encouraging results. Attempts were made in evergreen areas to restock with the more valuable species gaps resulting from the selection fellings, and the results, except in respect of one species, have been satisfactory. New plantations were

formed in various places, the results, as in 1931, being particularly good at Nilambur. Casuarina was planted in Lower Gōdāvari and in Nellore. Altogether an area of 660 acres was afforested during the year. The experiments in the cultivation of lac were unsuccessful in Coimbatore, while success was only achieved in Madura at a prohibitive cost. As the market for lac is depressed it has been decided to restrict its cultivation to areas where it is well established.

As the price of timber did not show any improvement during the year steps were taken to curtail the output so as to avoid accumulation of timber stocks. All the saw-mills, with one exception, have now been sold, and timber is either sold in the log or hand-sawn in the forests. The usual supplies of sleepers were made to the railways.

Twenty-one foresters in Government employment were deputed for training in the 1932–34 class at the Forest College.

The commercial system of accounts, which was in use in some divisions, has been abolished.

Industries

17. The ceramic survey of the Presidency was completed in all but three districts. In pursuance of its scheme for developing sugar manufacture in the Presidency the Industries department gave demonstrations of the manufacture of white sugar with centrifugals. The possibilities of other minor cottage industries were also investigated and some domestic appliances were designed by officers of the department. The most interesting is a cooking range for burning paddy and groundnut husks of which large quantities are normally wasted.

The encouragement of domestic textile industries is one of the department's important activities. The Textile Institute provided instruction to students on the usual lines, and in addition a new section was opened for demonstrating the reeling of eri silk. The Government sanctioned a system by which departmental textile appliances are hired to small capitalists. The four district weaving parties and one dyeing party were abolished during the year in the interests of retrenchment, and the work of giving practical assistance to weavers in the districts devolved on the Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles) assisted by a staff of three demonstrators, one for weaving, another for dyeing and the third for erection of machinery. The culture of silk worms was successfully continued at the Government Silk Farms at Hosur and Palmaner and work in hybridization was done at the Coonoor Silk Farm. The peripatetic rearing party supervised the work of the rearers, testing layings of seed and supplying mulberry cuttings. Five demonstrators were engaged in developing sericulture in five widely separated parts of the Presidency. In all these areas mulberry has been successfully planted and one of them has become an important producing centre of seed cocoons. The introduction and wide demonstration of ericulture is a new feature. The eri worm is hardier than the ordinary silk worm and as it feeds on the leaf of the castor plant, which is already abundant in the Presidency, the possibilities of its culture are great.

Assistance to the tanning industry was given at the Leather Trades Institute, Madras. The Superintendent visited tanneries and gave advice where needed, while at the Institute various experiments

in the processes of tanning were carried on. The Special Officer, besides achieving valuable results in his investigations into the problem of eradicating stains on hides and skins, published some pamphlets of interest to the tanning industry. Experiments were similarly made at the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the advancement of oil and allied industries. The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial information continued to supply information on industrial and commercial matters and to put inquirers into touch with markets.

The Engineering section worked on the usual lines. The Bellary division was abolished as a measure of retrenchment and economies were effected in the running of the industrial engineering workshops. Seven loans of an aggregate value of Rs. 20,000 were sanctioned under the special loan rules for pumping installations. A boring put down in the South Arcot district tapped an artesian spring which discharges about 2,500 gallons of water per minute. This is the largest artesian spring yet tapped by the department.

Expenditure on scholarships tenable at institutions outside the Presidency was reduced for the sake of economy, but as usual sixty new industrial scholarships were awarded to pupils under training in various recognized industrial schools in the Presidency. The Kerala Soap Institute, besides being a commercial concern, provides instruction to a large number of students. Seventeen students were admitted during the year, of whom six came from outside the Presidency. The strength of the Government School of Technology, Madras, again increased and many applicants for admission to the courses in electrical and mechanical

engineering had to be refused admission for lack of accommodation. It was decided to retain the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, as a purely educational institution and to restrict the expenditure on it. Eighty-five apprentices were under training in the school during the year. The Industrial Institute, Madras, was closed down in view of the need for economy. Retrenchment was also effected by the re-organization of the industrial schools at Calicut and Bellary and the Trade School at Mangalore. There was a rush of applications for admissions into the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, and only 74 out of 215 who applied could be admitted. Sixty-eight industrial schools were recognized by the department, of which all but five were in receipt of grants-in-aid.

Labour

18. A large proportion of the labour disputes which occurred during the year was directly due to the depressed trade conditions, which compelled managements to make reductions in staff or in allowances. Most of the disputes were shortlived, the only strikes on a large scale being those in the Nellimarla Jute Mills in Vizagapatam district and in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops at Perambur and Arkōnam. The first-named, which was caused by the inability of the management to pay the usual half-yearly bonus, involved about 2,000 workers and lasted for two months from January to March. Over 5,000 workmen were involved in the strike in the Workshops at Perambur, which was due to retrenchment. The strike commenced on the 24th October and on the 3rd November about 743 workmen at the Railway Engineering Workshops at Arkōnam ceased work in sympathy. The dispute was still

unsettled at the end of the year. Few of the other labour disputes are sufficiently important to deserve detailed mention. The Western Indian Match Factory at Tiruvottiyur experienced no fewer than three strikes of which one lasted nearly a month, while two strikes, both shortlived, occurred in the Public Works Department Workshops at Madras. One application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act was made by the Spencer & Co. Ice Salesmen Union, but the Government considered that a Board would serve no useful purpose.

Seven trade unions were registered during the year bringing the total number of unions to 29.

The number of factories decreased from 1,636 to 1,631. On the whole the provisions made in the factories for sanitation and safety were adequate. Five accidents due to fire occurred. The inspecting staff paid regular visits to factories and were assisted in this work by additional inspectors of factories and certifying surgeons. Part of the work of inspection, especially of outlying factories, was entrusted to subdivisional magistrates as a measure of retrenchment. Forty-nine prosecutions were instituted for evasions of the factory laws and regulations. In consequence of the Government's having drawn their attention to the increase in the number of accidents in railway workshops, the railway authorities have organized workshop committees to investigate the causes of accidents and to devise measures for preventing their occurrence.

Cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act increased slightly in number during the year. Most of the cases related to the distribution of compensation to dependents of deceased workmen

and to the registration of memoranda of agreements.

Emigration was again affected by the difficulties of the planting industries in Ceylon and Malaya. Licences for recruitment to Ceylon were issued to a limited extent, but kangany recruitment to Malaya was suspended. Emigrants continued to return to India in large numbers from both countries, both at their own and at Government expense, while the outward flow was by comparison small. The Ceylon Government sanctioned a new scheme for repatriating labourers from tea estates, but not much use has yet been made of its benefits. An increase in the number of Indians assisted to return from South Africa under the assisted emigration scheme reflects the lack of employment in South Africa and the tendency to replace Indian by Dutch labour. The Special Officer continued to help repatriates to find employment and to take up agriculture.

The activities of the Labour department in improving the conditions of the depressed classes were considerably restricted during the year. It was decided to entrust the duties of the Commissioner of Labour to a Member of the Board of Revenue temporarily for a period of two years and to delegate to the Collectors of districts the Commissioner's powers in the work of ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes. A large portion of the special staff in the mufassal had to be disbanded, and in six districts it was abolished completely. Expenditure on land acquisition, construction of wells and on schools was also reduced. The ameliorative work was confined to communities falling strictly within the category of "depressed classes." The control of co-operative

societies organized for the depressed classes was transferred to the Co-operative department.

The Sitanagaram settlement for criminal tribes was taken over by the Government from the management of the Salvation Army. Employment at this and the other five settlements was fairly adequate, and the health of the settlers was satisfactory. A wide reorganization was effected in the scheme for the reclamation of the Kallars in Madura and Ramnad districts, by which Ramnad district was excluded from the zone of activity and the post of Superintendent, Kallar Reclamation, was abolished, the responsibility for the work being placed with the District Superintendents of Police, Madura North and Madura South, under the immediate control of the District Magistrate. The area of reclamation in Tanjore district was also curtailed by the exclusion of Orathanad. The work in the schools in this sphere was satisfactory, but the condition of the co-operative branch both here and in Madura district left much room for improvement. The work of reclaiming the Koravas in Salem district continued as usual.

Public works

19. A separate administrative department for electricity was constituted, with the Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric Development, as Chief Engineer for Electricity. The Electrical Engineer, who had previously been under the control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and the Electrical Inspector to Government were placed under the control of the Chief Engineer for Electricity. The Coimbatore water-works division and two temporary subdivisions were abolished, while the Kattalai division, abolished in 1931, was revived along with one subdivision.

In the process of retrenchment, which was continued throughout the year, the services of seventy-four temporary supervisors were terminated. The post of Assistant Architect to Government was also abolished for the same reason. The standard specification book for the department was issued, and an addenda volume containing standard plans for culverts, bridges and other designs was made ready for publication.

Of the irrigation schemes which were in execution during the year the Polavaram project, designed to irrigate 17,500 acres, was completed and 12 miles of the Girisola channel were opened for irrigation. Progress was made in the Kattalai scheme. The execution of the Thippayapalaiyam project was put in hand.

In the Cauvery-Mettur project, the excavation of foundations for the main dam was completed throughout the length of the dam and 86 per cent of the dam masonry has been built. Of the subsidiary works, the construction of the low level sluices and masonry works in the low level channel, the erection of hydro-electric sluices including the fixing of needle valves, and the Ellis Saddle cutting have been completed ; the construction of the high level sluices and the surplus sluice bridge and barrage gates are nearing completion. The whole of the Vadavar and Vadavar extension canal was completed and handed over to the charge of the regular division in July. Irrigation under the Vadavar extension actually commenced in August 1932. In the Grand Anicut canal system most of the major channels have been completed.

As a result of a satisfactory year's work, the Pykara scheme was in commercial operation

before the end of the year. The diversion weir was completed and water was admitted from the river into the canal or main flume in January. All the work on the flume, headworks and pipe line was finished before September, and that on the upper bund at the forebay in June. Some work still remains to be done on the lower bund, but this has not delayed the commencement of supply of electricity to Coimbatore and Tiruppur municipalities, which was begun during the year. The penstocks, through which water is led to the power-house, and the power-house itself have both been finished, but the erection of the electrical machinery has not progressed as speedily as was expected. Two generator units were put on load in September and in November, and the third is expected to be ready at an early date. The Glen Morgan project, which was auxiliary to the main Pykara project, was closed and all the load transferred to the Pykara power-house in November. Transmission lines from Pykara to Coimbatore and from Coimbatore to Erode were completed and other transmission lines are under construction. Salem and Erode received electrical supply derived from the Sivasamudram power-house in Mysore during the year, and it is expected that the load will be changed over to Pykara in April of the current year.

Six towns commenced the supply of electricity during the year, of which two came within the scope of the Pykara scheme.

Finance

20. Expenditure in the year 1930–31 exceeded revenue by Rs. 105·75 lakhs, and at the end of the year the closing balance of the revenue account was Rs. 223·28 lakhs. The budget estimate for the year 1931–32 anticipated a surplus of Rs. 7·57 lakhs

in the revenue account. The actual transactions showed a surplus of Rs. 5·43 lakhs, but this result was achieved by drastic economies in expenditure, including an emergency abatement of salaries from the 1st December 1931 to meet the large fall in revenue of Rs. 147·18 lakhs, especially under "Excise," caused by the economic depression. The closing balance of the revenue account for 1931–32 would have been Rs. 228·71 lakhs; but a sum of Rs. 56·41 lakhs was utilized for capital expenditure, leaving Rs. 172·30 lakhs as the closing balance for 1931–32 and the opening balance for 1932–33.

The budget for 1932–33 allowed for neither a surplus nor a deficit, but the preliminary revised estimates indicate that, owing chiefly to an improvement in the excise revenue, there will be a surplus.

21. Various experimental restrictions on the sale of liquor, calculated to promote temperance, were continued. The experiment of closing arrack shops in toddy-drinking areas was continued in six taluks, while the rationing arrangements in certain taluks of the Vizagapatam district were continued with modifications except in one taluk, where the restrictions were removed. As usual, the sale of liquor to members of the hill tribes in the Nilgiris was prohibited, except on a medical certificate. However, the experimental closure of all arrack and toddy shops in two compact blocks of the Salem district proved a failure, and it has been decided to discontinue it from the 1st April 1933. **Excise**

Under the Dangerous Drugs Act certain officers of the Excise, Police, Customs and Land Revenue departments were invested with powers of seizure, search and arrest, while the powers of an officer

in charge of a police station were delegated to all officers of the Excise department not below the rank of Assistant Inspector.

The rates of duty on imported spirits and imported beer, which were raised from Rs. 30 and 12 annas per gallon to Rs. 37–8–0 and 15 annas respectively, with effect from 30th September 1931, remained at these figures. The rates of duty on arrack remained unaltered.

In spite of an increase in the consumption of arrack the excise revenue continued to decline. The economic depression was the primary cause of the 10 per cent decrease. The necessity for retrenchment involved the abolition of a large number of posts in the department including those of two Assistant Commissioners, eight Inspectors and twenty Sub-Inspectors.

Births and deaths

22. The estimated birth-rate during the year (35·1 per mille) was approximately the same as in 1931. There was, however, a phenomenal decrease in the death-rate from 23·7 to 19·7 per mille ; the rates of maternal mortality and infant mortality also declined. Deaths from cholera numbered 5,255, which is the smallest figure ever recorded in the Presidency, but deaths from smallpox and plague increased slightly. The work of compiling vital statistics was transferred during the year from the offices of the Collectors to the office of the Director of Public Health.

Public health

23. The Public Health department, in common with most others, experienced some reductions of staff. Among others, ten posts in the cadre of health inspectors and those of the Special Malaria Officer and his staff were abolished. To continue the malaria work a First-class Health Officer in the existing cadre was appointed as Malaria

Officer. The scope of activities was widened so as to include the control of the health administration in ports, which has now been entrusted to municipal health officers. The Assistant Director of Public Health (Epidemics) was empowered to inspect mufassal ports in the course of his routine tours.

The year on the whole was a healthy one. Cholera was prevalent in the earlier months but in the latter half of the year the Presidency was practically free from the disease. It is not yet possible to say whether this is due to a general reduction in the disease throughout the whole of India or to the special preventive measures which have been taken. The new method of treating drinking water with bacteriophage was used, but as this is still in its experimental stage nothing definite can yet be claimed to its credit. Bilivaccine was administered in single doses in infected villages instead of on three successive days as is usually the practice, and an examination of the results proved the innovation to be a success. The Gōdāvari Pushkaram festival, which occurs once in twelve years, fell in 1932 and attracted over a million pilgrims to Rajahmundry and other centres in East and West Gōdāvari. As past statistics had shown that each of the previous five festivals had been responsible for an outbreak of cholera in the neighbouring districts, elaborate precautions were taken to prevent such an occurrence. Special attention was paid to the provision of protected water-supplies and facilities for detecting and isolating cases of cholera. It was highly creditable that in the event not a single case of cholera was reported either during or after the large festival.

A conference was held between the public health authorities of Travancore and of this Province to discover means of preventing plague from being exported from the Cumbum Valley through the grain traffic with Travancore. The Government issued rules making revaccination compulsory in areas where primary vaccination is compulsory. An experiment is in progress whereby two insertions only are being made for primary vaccinations instead of four as before, which if successful is likely to reduce the unpopularity of vaccination. After the abandonment, owing to financial stringency, of the anti-malarial operations in the Vizagapatam Agency a staff of two health inspectors was sanctioned to carry on temporarily with the work on a restricted scale. The scheme of free distribution of quinine has been extended to 32 taluks in thirteen districts for a period of five years.

The cause of maternity and child welfare has received an impetus by the re-opening of a health school by the Madras Red Cross Society for the training of lady health visitors. Two municipalities have appointed sub-committees for maternity and child welfare and co-opted as members influential women residents in the towns. Arrangements are being made for the better supervision of midwives' work.

The post of Rural Sanitation Officer was amalgamated with that of Propaganda Officer. Rural sanitation units, which were at work in six districts, illustrated the danger of soil pollution by cinema shows and magic lantern and chart lectures. They also gave treatments for hookworm and arranged for the construction of latrines. The greatest success was achieved by the unit at work

in Madura district. The propaganda section prepared leaflets, posters and a film dealing with cholera. Government grants were given to bona-fide non-official associations for temperance propaganda.

That the Prevention of Adulteration Act is not yet being enforced as rigorously as it should be is clear from the samples which have been examined by the Public Analyst. This failure is due largely to the unwillingness of local bodies to incur unpopularity by launching prosecutions.

Medical relief

24. Although financial stringency had a cramping effect on medical development, it was possible to meet the demands of economy without reducing the number of medical institutions. A new Government dispensary was opened at Boipariguda in Vizagapatam Agency, while three new institutions including two dispensaries for women and children were opened by local bodies. On the other hand two dispensaries under the control of local bodies were closed. Ten new subsidized rural dispensaries were opened and an equal number was closed; one institution of this type was converted into a regular dispensary. The separate police hospitals at Rajahmundry and Salem were amalgamated with the Government hospitals at those places. The appointment of medical practitioners and midwives to subsidised rural dispensaries, which had been sanctioned but not opened, was held in abeyance as a measure of economy and a number of non-medical appointments were abolished. Government decided to stop the recruitment of sub-assistant surgeons to the Madras Medical Subordinate Service and to throw open the vacancies occurring in the cadre to local bodies for employing local fund sub-assistant surgeons in

non-taluk headquarters institutions. No medical officers were given training in special subjects, with the exception of four lady sub-assistant surgeons, who were trained in midwifery and gynæcology.

The "visited dispensary" system was under trial in six districts and in the Vizagapatam Agency and its results were watched. This system allows a medical officer to leave his permanent dispensary, if there is not sufficient work to engage him fully, on two fixed days a week to travel with his appliances to another village or villages close by and treat patients there. As the group leprosy scheme for the reduction of the incidence of leprosy in the Presidency has met with considerable success its continuance has been sanctioned for a further period of two years from May 1933. Up to the 27th October 1932 as many as 184 out-patient leprosy clinics had been opened and were working in the Presidency. In pursuance of this campaign for the elimination of leprosy, Government have permitted public servants of inferior grades to take leave on medical certificate for leprosy treatment on average pay for a period not exceeding six months. The interest taken by certain local bodies and philanthropic people in leprosy relief work the increase in the facilities for treatment and the change in the attitude of the public towards the disease and its treatment encourage the hope that the next few years will see a considerable reduction in the incidence of leprosy in the Presidency.

No new building schemes could be taken up during the year, but a sum of about Rs. 16 lakhs was provided for certain major schemes that were already in course of execution. About Rs. 13·25

lakhs were for works connected with the remodelling scheme of the Government General Hospital and other buildings connected with the Medical College, Madras. The remaining Rs. 2·75 lakhs were distributed to works connected with the headquarters hospitals at Madura, Vizagapatam, Gūntūr and Tanjore. On the completion of the new Out-patient department of the Government General Hospital, Madras, in June 1932, the Dental department was retransferred from the Rayapuram Hospital to the Government General Hospital. The new ophthalmic block of the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, was completed and occupied during the year.

The strength of the Medical Colleges, Madras and Vizagapatam, improved during the year. In both the colleges a number of posts were abolished, reduced or amalgamated as a measure of retrenchment. The teaching of chemistry was entrusted to non-medical graduates in both the colleges. The Government sanctioned a whole-time Professor of Pathology and a whole-time Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College, Madras. The investigation of indigenous drugs from the modern scientific standpoint at the Medical College, Madras, has invited a large number of enquiries from recognized institutions and from private individuals. In the three medical schools also some retrenchment of staff was necessary. In the Rayapuram Medical School and the Lady Willingdon Medical School the teaching of chemistry was entrusted to non-medical graduates. During the year 152 students were admitted to the schools. The first-year class of the Medical School, Tanjore, was closed from the 20th May and admission of new students to that school has

been stopped. The results of the Board examinations in all the schools taken together were considerably better than in the previous year. Owing to the financial stringency the proposal to extend the Licentiated Medical Practitioner's course to five years could not be sanctioned, but it is hoped that the scheme will be sanctioned in the near future.

Education

25. There were few conspicuous developments in the Educational department during the year, owing mainly to the rigorous enforcement of retrenchment and in a minor degree to the adoption of a policy of consolidation in elementary education, which is not conducive to spectacular results. The Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, was amended by Act II of 1932 permitting the levy of fees in aided schools in compulsory areas. New rules for the supplemental recognition of elementary schools were framed and certain amendments to the rules under the Elementary Education Act were made. Teachers with no educational qualifications were disqualified from receiving teaching grants. A revised scheme of compulsory education was sanctioned for the Saidapet Taluk Board. In passing orders on the recommendations of the Madras Playgrounds Committee the Government agreed to make assignments of land, where available, for playgrounds to educational institutions in the City. The proposals of the Committee on physical education for girls were too far-reaching to be accepted in the present straitened times. The Muslim Education Committee's report was under consideration at the end of the year.

The measures of retrenchment introduced during the year were many and various. Certain branches

of study in Government colleges were abolished and with them the teaching posts concerned. The rates of tuition fees were also increased. A reduction in the staffs of Government training schools was effected and four Government training schools were amalgamated and two closed. The commercial schools at Vizagapatam and Calicut and the Government Engineering School at Vizagapatam were also closed. Large economies were effected in the stipends paid to teachers undergoing training. There was also a small reduction in the teaching grants paid to aided educational institutions. Forty-five posts in the combined cadre of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants were abolished.

PART II

THE REPORT

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 11 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

POLITICAL

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

2. *Vide* pages 12 to 40 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION

3. *Vide* pages 41 to 63 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and pages 1 to 2 of the Report for the year 1925-26.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES

4. *Vide* pages 64 to 70 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY

5. *Vide* pages 71 to 83 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

6. *Vide* pages 84 to 99 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY

7. *Vide* pages 100 to 116 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and page 3 of the Report for the year 1925-26.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1921—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

8. *Vide* pages 117 to 120 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION

9. His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year. There were no changes either in the Executive Council, of which the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, continued to be the Vice-President, or in the Ministry.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS

10. During 1931-32 His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir George Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., Governor of Madras, made the following tours:—

Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Anantapur

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, toured in the Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts from the 14th to the 23rd July 1931 and visited Bellary, Hampi, Ramandrug,

Hospet, Kurnool, Nandyal, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Gooty, Tadpatri, Penukonda, Lepakshi and Hindupur. He received addresses from the four District Boards and the Municipal Councils of Bellary, Hospet, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Proddatur, Anantapur, Tadpatri and Hindupur. At Bellary he presented to the Municipal Council the Irwin Challenge Cup awarded for the most efficiently arranged Baby Week in India and Burma, opened a new hall in the Wardlaw High School and inspected the municipal water-works and the Agricultural Farm near the Hagari river. At Hospet he laid the foundation stone of the Municipal High School. At Kurnool he inspected the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and opened the new District Board offices. At Cuddapah he opened the Vakkileru bridge on the Chittoor-Kurnool trunk road. At Tadpatri he laid the foundation stone of the water-works.

His Excellency presided at the Convocation of the University of Madras at Madras on the 6th August.

Coimbatore and Salem

On his way down to Madras in October His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, toured in the Coimbatore and Salem districts from the 12th to the 17th and visited Coimbatore, Perur, Erode, Palayakottai, Salem and Yercaud. He received addresses from the two District Boards and the Municipal Councils of Coimbatore, Erode and Salem. At Coimbatore he opened the new Municipal Office buildings, a new ward in the Government Hospital and the annual S.P.C.A. Show, and visited the Agricultural College. He laid the foundation stone of a new District Board bridge over the Noyal at Perur and inspected the proposed dam site in the Muttukolam valley near Iruttuppallam for the construction of a reservoir for the supply of water to Coimbatore Town. At Palayakottai he opened another District Board bridge over the Noyal. At Erode he inspected the South Indian Railway remodelling works and opened the new Taluk Board buildings. At Salem he inspected the Panamarattupatti water-works.

On the 27th October His Excellency presided at the Convocation of the Annamalai University

South Arcot

at Chidambaram and also laid the foundation stone of the Nandanar Higher Elementary School.

Laccadives

On the invitation of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron, His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, visited the Laccadives on board H.M.S. "Effingham" in November. He embarked at Calicut on the 14th, visited Androth, Kalpeni and Minicoy and disembarked at Cochin on the 18th. He received

Cochin

an address from the Cochin Municipal Council, inspected the Cochin Harbour and also visited Ernakulam.

New Delhi

On the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, visited New Delhi from the 23rd to the 28th November, and on his way back to Madras he presided at the Convocation of the Andhra University at Waltair on the 1st December.

Vizagapatam

He also inspected the Vizagapatam Harbour and laid the foundation stone of the University College of Science and Technology at Waltair.

Chingleput

His Excellency presided at the annual sports and prize distribution at the Senior Certified School at Chingleput on the 4th January 1932.

Tanjore

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley, visited Kumbakōnam on the 10th February in order to open the power-house of the Electric Supply Corporation and then made a tour in the

Madura and Ramnad

Madura and Ramnad districts from the 11th to the 16th. He visited Madura, Kodaikanal, Manamadura, Karaikudi, Pallattur, Kunnakudi, Tiruppattur, Kovilur, Devakottai and Kanadukathan. He received addresses from the two District Boards and the Virudhunagar Municipal Council at Madura and from the Karaikudi Municipal Council and the Nagarathars' Association of Chettinad at Karaikudi. He opened the new Madura District Board office buildings at Madura, the Goschen Road at Kodaikanal, the Sri Minakshi Sundareswarar Vidyasala's Amritavalli Hostel at Karaikudi, the Arunachalam Chettiyar's High School at Pallattur and a new ward in the Rao Bahadur M. R. Subbiah Chettiyar's Hospital at Kunnakudi.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

(FASLI 1341—1ST JULY 1931 TO 30TH JUNE 1932)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1341—Statistical Abstract for British India—Prices and Wages in India*]

Condition of the ryot

11. Men and cattle had a fair supply of food-grains and fodder. The sowcars have stopped lending and have also been calling in their past loans. Thus the financial resources of the cultivators were crippled and they had less money to spend on the land and to meet the cost of the necessaries of life. Crops could not therefore be stocked in expectation of better prices and this fact was responsible for a fall in the average price of food-grains and also of land.

The assignment of lands on a fairly large scale to the members of the depressed classes has raised their status in some places.

POLITICAL PENSIONS

12. The political pensions existing on 1st April 1931 amounted to Rs. 5,08,555-15-7 and were distributed among 516 pensioners.

During the year under report 21 pensions amounting to Rs. 11,598-12-0 were newly sanctioned and 26 pensions amounting to Rs. 16,628-12-0 lapsed owing to the death of twenty pensioners, the commutation of five pensions and the expiry of one pension on the pensioner's attaining majority. There were accordingly 511 pensions in force on 1st April 1932, amounting to Rs. 5,03,525-15-7.

Payments made during the year 1931-32 to those in receipt of malikhana allowances, Carnatic stipends and Tanjore family pensions amounted to Rs. 2,77,011-11-0, Rs. 1,84,996-14-1 and Rs. 19,218-6-0 respectively.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

SOURCES AND REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE

(FASLI 1340—1ST JULY 1930 TO 30TH JUNE 1931)

[*Report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1340; Statistical Abstract for British India—Land Revenue*]

Sources of land revenue

13. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources:—

(*a*) peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates,

(*b*) shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages,

(*c*) assessment including water-rate on lands held under the ryotwari system, and

(*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

The demands under the several heads are compared below with those of the previous fasli:—

	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Peshkash	49,92,767	50,07,785	+15,018
Cesses	23,06,500	22,94,025	−12,475
Quit-rent	7,54,587	7,54,019	−568
Cesses	6,13,319	6,01,330	−11,989
Ryotwari and miscellaneous.	7,04,77,109	6,94,73,276	−10,03,833
Cesses	74,06,459	73,90,811	−15,648
Total ...	8,65,50,741	8,55,21,246	−10,29,495

Collections

14. The current demand under land revenue and cesses during the fasli was Rs. 8,55,21,246, out of which a sum of Rs. 8,39,39,246 or 98·15 per cent

was collected within the fasli, and Rs. 96,159 was written off the accounts. The percentage of collections during the previous fasli was 99·27. The total arrear demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 8,31,732 and Rs. 5,67,796 or 68·27 per cent was collected, while Rs. 72,912 or 8·77 per cent was written off the accounts. The percentage of arrear collection in the previous fasli was 64·25.

Coercive processes.

The following statement shows the number of processes of each kind issued during the year as compared with the figures for the three preceding faslis:—

Coercive processes	Faslis			
	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.
Demand notices	848,981	795,320	765,749	1,014,321
Distraint or attachment notices ...	77,395	56,119	49,646	82,873
Sale notices	55,447	48,774	38,036	57,036
Sales (number of defaulters) ...	5,354	4,286	4,868	6,795
Total ...	987,177	904,499	858,299	1,161,025

There was an increase under all heads attributable to the economic depression and fall in prices of food crops. Property was attached in 9·80 per cent of the cases in which attachment notices were issued compared with 8·80 per cent in the previous fasli. Immovable property relating to 21,434 defaulters was attached as against 15,529 in fasli 1339. Out of 99,469 defaulters whose property was attached only 42·66 per cent paid up the arrears before sale notices were issued. The percentage in fasli 1339 was 43·57. The largest number of attachments was made in South Arcot district. There was an increase in the number of sales of both real and personal property. The percentage borne by actual sales to sale notices in the Presidency was 11·90 against 12·79 in fasli 1339; but the percentage of the number of defaulters whose properties were sold to the total number of holdings was 0·12 against 0·09 in the previous fasli. Immovable property bearing an estimated value of Rs. 3,76,530 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 80,481 and the sum realized was Rs. 1,13,025. The value of

land was noticeably disproportionate to the arrears in eleven districts. The prices fetched for land sold to private individuals amounted on the average to $6\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment in the case of dry lands and $8\frac{1}{3}$ times the assessment in the case of wet lands. The extent of land sold to private individuals was 24,588·89 acres under dry and 2,009·64 acres under wet, while an area of 19,427·12 acres under dry and 1,215·94 acres under wet was bought in by Government for want of bidders.

Charges

15. The district administration charges, excluding village establishments, amounted to Rs. 115·05 lakhs during fasli 1340, and the village service charges, including those of proprietary estates, to Rs. 125·90 lakhs. The total charges, Rs. 240·95 lakhs, amounted to 28·17 per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected. Control and collection of land revenue is however only one of the duties of the Land Revenue department. The village establishment is the servant of all departments of Government and the Collector and his subordinates perform multifarious other duties, particularly magisterial work. The actual cost of collecting the land revenue is consequently only a very small fraction of the land revenue itself.

Ryotwari holdings

16. The total extent of the ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 27,610,000 acres, which exceeded that of the previous fasli by 107,134 acres. All districts except Tanjore and Ramnad showed an increase. This general increase is mainly due to assignments of waste land and partially to changes consequent on resurvey.

Assessment

The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 575·27 lakhs against a figure of Rs. 574·29 lakhs for the previous fasli. All districts except Tanjore contributed to this increase; it was appreciable in West Gōdāvari and South Kanara.

Cultivation

The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 20·87 million acres against 20·90 million acres in the previous fasli. There was a net decrease of 61,671 acres under "dry" and a net increase of 27,155 acres under "wet" cultivation. The decrease under "dry" cultivation was marked in five

districts and is attributed to inadequate rainfall during the season. The increase under "wet" was noticeable in three districts and in these cases it was due to the favourable season.

Water-cess and second-crop charge

The revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 36·96 lakhs against Rs. 32·54 lakhs in the previous fasli. The increase was marked in six districts, where it was due to favourable season and the extension of irrigation. The decrease, which was appreciable in three districts, was partly due to the conversion of dry lands charged with water-rate into wet and partly to unfavourable seasonal conditions.

Remission

There was a total net remission of Rs. 30,07,794, which was an increase of Rs. 7,66,184 over the previous year. The increase was mostly under "seasonal remissions" and was due to the unfavourable character of the season and to the inadequate supply of water in irrigation sources.

Miscellaneous revenue

Miscellaneous revenue decreased from Rs. 119·40 lakhs in fasli 1339 to Rs. 112·77 lakhs. The subheads which chiefly contributed to this decrease were "enhanced water-rate on land irregularly irrigated," "charges levied for occupation of lands not assigned" and "charges levied for occupation of poramboke lands."

Transfers of registry

17. Transfers of revenue registry fall under the following two main heads:—

(i) Transfers made with reference to applications and notices received from sub-registrars, and

(ii) transfers effected on applications and intimations received from parties, village officers and others.

Under the first head 304,277 applications were received during the fasli, the figure for the previous year being 372,473. Applications under the second head totalled 153,367 against 161,079 in the previous fasli. The balance of applications undisposed of at the end of the fasli was 12·9 per cent. 175,399 applications were rejected, mainly owing to defective title, failure to produce documentary evidence and failure to pay subdivision fees.

Loans and advances

18. The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the year amounted to Rs. 4·20 lakhs and those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to Rs. 10·56 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 14·76 lakhs against Rs. 14·31 lakhs in the previous year. Including the uncollected balance outstanding at the close of the previous year a sum of Rs. 7·79 lakhs was repayable during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act on account of principal, while the amount payable under the Agriculturists' Loans Act was Rs. 11·51 lakhs. Of this amount, Rs. 6·02 lakhs or 77·3 per cent under the former Act and Rs. 8·92 lakhs or 77·5 per cent under the latter Act were collected. Sums amounting to Rs. 0·51 lakh under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 0·25 lakh under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were repaid by borrowers on account of loans the repayment of which had not fallen due, while Rs. 6,158 and Rs. 4,821 were written off as irrecoverable under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under both the Acts, including the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which fell due in previous years, was Rs. 27,24,871. Out of this sum an amount of Rs. 6,00,937 or 22·1 per cent was collected without resort to coercive processes and Rs. 13,63,579 or 50 per cent after the issue of demand notices. A sum of Rs. 1,50,360 was collected after the attachment of property but before sale, while the amounts realized by the sale of movable and immovable properties were Rs. 5,114 and Rs. 11,751, respectively. A sum of Rs. 12,123 was written off as irrecoverable under both principal and interest under both the Acts. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 5,81,007.

Wells

The number of wells newly constructed during the year with the aid of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act was 270 compared with 408 in the previous fasli. Two hundred and ninety-two wells were repaired with the aid of loans against 388 in the previous fasli. A large

number of wells were either constructed or repaired in Salem, North Arcot and Madura districts.

SURVEYS

[*Report on the administration of the Survey Department for the year 1931-32*]

Parties

19. Five survey parties were at work during the earlier part of the year, but from 1st December 1931 owing to financial stringency one party was completely abolished and two other parties were amalgamated. For the rest of the year only three parties were at work.

Operations

20. The total outturn of the survey parties during the year was 346·8 square miles of initial survey, 445 square miles of resurvey, 172·5 square miles of supplemental survey and 13 square miles of special cadastral survey. In terms of resurvey the total outturn was 1,102 square miles compared with an outturn of 1,372 square miles in the previous year. Initial survey of Government lands was carried out mainly in the districts of Vizagapatam, East Gōdāvari, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and the Nilgiris. The survey of the resumed muttas in the Gudem taluk of Vizagapatam district and of the reserved forests in Salem district was completed, while the survey of rented villages of Yellavaram division in East Gōdāvari and of lands to be disafforested in Coimbatore district was in progress. The survey of estate lands was chiefly carried out in Karkavalasa and other villages of the Ganjām district, in the Madugula estate in the Vizagapatam district, in the Kattuputtur zamin in the Trichinopoly district and in the non-Government villages affected by the Cauvery-Mettur Project in the Tanjore district. The chief areas in which resurvey was done were Salem and Malabar districts. Supplemental survey was conducted in Malabar district in the Walluvanad and Palghat taluks. In addition to these operations 22·3 linear miles of district board roads and 158·5 linear miles of streets were surveyed.

SETTLEMENTS

[*Report on the administration of the Settlement Department for the year 1931-32*]

Parties

21. Four settlement parties were at work during the year :—Party No. I in East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam districts, Party No. II in the Kistna district, Party No. III in Salem and Trichinopoly districts and Party No. IV in Malabar and South Kanara districts. Party No. III was disbanded in December 1931.

Operations

22. The Government approved the recommendation of the Settlement department for the enhancement of the rates of assessment in East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari and Kistna districts, but in view of the recent rapid fall in the prices of agricultural produce they granted remissions by which the new rates were to be reached gradually over a period of three or four faslis. On receipt of these orders, the fair adangals and fair chittas of ryotwari villages in these districts were revised with reference to the new rates. The accounts thus revised were issued to the Revenue department in December 1931. Fair accounts of the 42 rented villages in Polavaram taluk which had been experimentally settled were similarly revised and the revised accounts were furnished to the Revenue department. The introduction of re-settlement with reference to the orders of Government was in progress in Palghat, Calicut, and Walluvanad taluks of Malabar district. Some of the principal settlement operations which were at various stages of progress are described below:—

In East Gōdāvari district a scheme for the settlement of the rented villages of the Polavaram taluk was submitted during the year. The final check and settlement miscellaneous accounts inspection were completed in all the villages of Polavaram and all but four villages of Yellavaram taluk. The survey of the lands in which Government have an interest in the proprietary villages of Tuni and Pithāpuram taluks was continued. The preparation of re-settlement diglott registers and descriptive memoirs for the ryotwari villages in the district was also in progress.

In West Gōdāvari district the orders of Government on the proposals for the settlement of three resumed inam villages of Chintalapudi taluk were received and the fair accounts of two of these villages had been issued to the Revenue department by the end of the year. Resettlement diglott registers and descriptive memoirs for the Government villages recently resettled were in course of preparation.

In Vizagapatam district settlement was in progress in 78 villages of the Gudem taluk and two hill villages of Golugonda taluk. The survey records of 65 villages were received and final check and subsequent inspection were completed in three of them.

In Kistna district the preparation of the permanent A, B and C registers of the eight villages of the Divi taluk which was pending at the close of last year was completed and fair accounts were issued to the Revenue department. Fresh sets of nominal lists incorporating the changes relating to registry of lands vesting in local bodies were prepared for two Government villages of the Bezwada taluk. Revised A and B registers, incorporating the new rates, were prepared for all the non-Government villages in the district.

In Attur taluk of the Salem district work was carried out partly under the simplified and partly under the new system. The resurvey fair accounts of six villages were issued to the Revenue department. In six other taluks work was carried out in accordance with the new system. Field inspection prior to the issue of rough pattas was completed in sixty villages. Objections to rough pattas were heard in 119 villages and subsequent field inspection completed in 24 villages. The accounts of all the 45 plains villages of the Nāmakkal taluk were revised and the revised accounts furnished to the Revenue department.

Re-settlement work was in progress in the 26 villages of the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district which originally formed part of the Salem district. Revised accounts of all these villages were issued to the Revenue department.

In Malabar district re-settlement work was carried on in five taluks. Field inspection prior to the issue of rough pattas was completed in 372 desams (or villages). Rough pattas were issued in 506 desams and objections thereto were heard in 347 desams. Supplemental field inspection was completed in 340 desams. Fair accounts based on re-survey were prepared for 167 desams and the accounts of 155 desams were issued to the Revenue department.

Re-settlement work was carried out under the new system in two taluks of the South Kanara district. Field inspection prior to the issue of rough pattas was completed in 102 villages but subsequently work in the district was suspended. Forest settlement work was also in progress in this district.

Four Assistant Collectors were trained in settlement in Party No. I and six Assistant Collectors and one Assistant Director of Survey in Party No. III.

Work under the Estates Land Act

Work in connection with the record of rights and settlement of rents under the Estates Land Act was done chiefly in four districts. In Ganjām district two Special Revenue Officers worked for part of the year but subsequently the two offices were amalgamated. In West Gōdāvari and Kistna districts the work was attended to by the officers of the Settlement Parties Nos. I and II respectively. In Tanjore district the work was attended to by two special Deputy Collectors.

Revenue Records and Registration

[*Report of the Board of Revenue for the year 1931–32*]

Maintenance

23. Regular maintenance was in progress during the year throughout the ryotwari tracts in the Presidency except in portions of eleven districts. Most of the excepted tracts were either to be resurveyed or were undergoing resurvey or revision survey or had recently undergone these operations which had not yet been finally notified or were those in which resurvey operations had been stopped or suspended owing to financial stringency.

Regular maintenance after completion of preliminaries was started in various villages of Salem, West Gōdāvari, Kistna and South Kanara districts. There were town surveyors working in 47 out of the 68 surveyed municipalities in the Presidency. Out of 314 surveyed panchayat boards 102 were under maintenance. The work of town and panchayat board surveyors was checked by the Inspecting Tahsildars.

Sub-divisions

The number of subdivisions sanctioned during the year was 157,523. This shows a marked increase (33,579) over the previous year, which is attributed to the abolition of the scheme for the levy of subdivision fees. Prior to the abolition of the scheme the fees collected during the year totalled Rs. 12,699 and the amount paid to karnams was Rs. 17,172, the number of applications being 35,369.

Survey marks

At the end of the year 1,407,350 survey stones were either missing or in need of repairs, a small increase on the figure for the year before. During the year 248,099 stones were repaired or renewed by the ryots. This is an improvement on the previous year.

Special operations

Special operations were conducted in various districts under the supervision of Inspecting Tahsildars. These were mainly with reference to waste blocks and disafforested lands. The district Deputy Surveyors or special Deputy Surveyors also made surveys of disputed boundaries, lands acquired for public purposes and other miscellaneous work.

Training

24. Schools for the training of revenue subordinates in survey were held in eleven districts by Inspecting Tahsildars and 250 candidates in all were trained. A school for the training of revenue subordinates in the use of the circumferenter and in traverse computation was held by the Inspecting Deputy Tahsildar of the Nilgiris and nine candidates were successfully trained. In all the districts, except Madras and Ramnad, schools for the training of karnams in survey were held. There were 63 such schools and 1,452 candidates, including private candidates and process-servers,

were successfully trained. A large number of karnams in non-Government villages in Ganjām, East Gōdāvari, Kistna and Vizagapatam were given the prescribed one week's training.

Great trigonometrical stations

25. The condition of the great trigonometrical stations and bench marks was generally satisfactory and necessary repairs were effected in some cases, while in others repairs were postponed for financial reasons.

WASTE LANDS

(FASLI 1341—1ST JULY 1931 TO 30TH JUNE 1932)

[*Season and Crop Report for the year 1931-32*]

26. The total area of the Presidency for which details were available was 91,148,000 acres of which a net extent of 33,496,000 acres was under cultivation, as against 34,224,000 acres in the previous fasli. The area classed as forest rose from 13,207,000 acres to 13,334,000 acres, while 20,515,000 acres (or 369,000 acres more than in the previous fasli) were not available for cultivation. Of the remainder, 10,704,000 acres were fallow and 13,099,000 acres formed cultivable waste other than fallow, as against 10,326,000 acres and 13,126,000 acres respectively in the previous fasli.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES

27. There is nothing to record under this head for the Presidency.

WARDS' ESTATES

(FASLI 1340—1ST JULY 1930 TO 30TH JUNE 1931)

[*Report on the administration of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1340 (1930-31)*]

Estates under management

28. There were sixteen estates under the Court's superintendence at the end of fasli 1339. The Bodokhimedi estate in the Ganjām district and the Ramapatnam estate in the Coimbatore district were handed over on 2nd December 1930 and 10th November 1930 respectively. The appeals preferred to the High Court against the District Judge's

decision with regard to the succession to the Ūttumalai estate were not yet disposed of. Despite the filing of appeals the successful claimant was allowed to take possession of the estate from the civil court Receiver in execution of the decree in his favour. The management of the estate having thus passed from the Receiver to a private party, the Court, under the orders of Government in Mis. No. 1086, Revenue, dated 20th May 1931, relinquished its formal superintendence of the estate. No estate was taken under the Court's management during the fasli. The number of estates under actual management at the end of fasli 1340 was thus thirteen.

Cultivation and holdings

The percentage of the actual extent cultivated to the holdings was 69·3, against 69·8 in fasli 1339. The percentage was about 75 in ten estates and less than that figure in the other three estates (Kurupam, Metratti and Sivaganga). The low percentages in the Kurupam and Metratti estates were due to the unfavourable character of the season and in Sivaganga due partly to incorrect tabulation and partly to a bad season.

Finance Demand, collection and balance

29. Excluding the Ūttumalai estate, which was only under formal superintendence, the gross demand in thirteen estates in the fasli amounted to Rs. 25·14 lakhs and the net demand to Rs. 21·95 lakhs, the remission under all heads being Rs. 3·18 lakhs. In respect of the thirteen estates under management in faslis 1339 and 1340 there was a net decrease of Rs. 3,65,732 in the demand of fasli 1340; there was a decrease in nine estates and an increase in the other four estates. There was an appreciable decrease in Kurupam (Rs. 24,538), South Valluru Part I (Rs. 11,471) and Sivaganga (Rs. 3,50,253). In Kurupam the decrease was mainly due to a fall under miscellaneous and forest revenue and to the debit in fasli 1339 of the accumulated costs and interest on decreed debts outstanding prior to the assumption of the estate. In South Valluru Part I the decrease was, as in the previous fasli, due to the fall in the lanka lease amounts. In Sivaganga it was due to the larger amount of remissions granted during the fasli on account of the prevailing economic depression. In Poravipalaiyam (Rs. 19,403)

AD-MINIS-TRATION OF THE LAND

and Marungapuri (Rs. 11,312) the increase was substantial and was due, in the former case, to an increase in the rentals of home-farm lands, and in the latter, to an increase in forest revenue and miscellaneous revenue. Of the net demand of Rs. 21·95 lakhs a sum of Rs. 14·54 lakhs was collected and Rs. 0·01 lakh written off. Excluding the subsequent collections, remissions and the amounts recommended for remission after the close of the fasli, the net recoverable balance on 1st October 1931 was Rs. 6·97 lakhs or 31·79 per cent of the demand as against 27·9 in the previous fasli. There was no balance in Metratti, and the balance was less than 1 per cent in Ilaiyarasanendal Part I and Kadambur and less than 10 per cent in four other estates. It exceeded 25 per cent in Sivaganga, Serugada, Kurupam and Marungapuri. The dullness of the money market and the fall in the price of grain were factors common to all the estates ; an additional factor in Serugada and Kurupam was the loss of crops through excessive rain. The heavy balance in Sivaganga was due to organized opposition and general evasion of the payment of the estate's dues. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 21·73 lakhs, of which Rs. 16·09 lakhs were outstanding at its close. The arrear balance was either small or nil in six estates and it was below Rs. 1,000 in two others. The balance was large in five estates. The aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 3·13 lakhs. The total cash receipts of Rs. 25·76 lakhs during the fasli brought the total cash assets of the fasli to Rs. 28·89 lakhs. Deducting the total expenditure of Rs. 25·84 lakhs the cash balance at the close of the fasli was Rs. 3·05 lakhs. Including Government promissory notes, other securities and fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 0·87 lakh and the estimated value of grain (Rs. 0·24 lakh) at the end of the fasli, the aggregate closing balance at the credit of the estates was Rs. 4·16 lakhs. The ordinary receipts and charges of the fasli after excluding extraordinary items were Rs. 20·99 lakhs and Rs. 19·88 lakhs respectively. The closing balance, including investments, was Rs. 4·16 lakhs. In Sivaganga

the closing balance exceeded Rs. 1 lakh (Rs. 1·22 lakhs), while in Serugada and in Arni it was a lakh of rupees.

Establishment charges

The average percentage of the establishment charges and Government commission to the normal receipts was 19·1 against 17·5 in fasli 1339. The percentage exceeded 20 in two estates.

Maramat works

30. As much attention as the finances of each estate permitted was paid to maramat works. The total maramat allotment in all the estates under management including the trust institutions, was Rs. 4·06 lakhs. The value of the work done and the work paid for amounted to Rs. 4·06 lakhs and Rs. 3·90 lakhs respectively or 100 per cent and 96·02 per cent respectively of the total allotment. The total maramat expenditure of the fasli was 15·6 per cent of the total ordinary charges including those of the trust institutions as against 12·3 per cent in the previous fasli.

Debts

Debts due to the estates

31. The debts due to the estates under management at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 8·96 lakhs. New loans to the extent of Rs. 0·07 lakh were granted during the fasli. Including the debts newly brought to account (Rs. 0·04 lakh) and the interest and costs that accrued during the fasli (Rs. 0·16 lakh) the aggregate amount due was Rs. 9·23 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 0·40 lakh was collected and Rs. 0·12 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8·71 lakhs at the end of the fasli. As in the last fasli the outstanding balance was large in South Valluru Part I (Rs. 6·65 lakhs). The outstanding debt in this estate was almost entirely due from the Senior Zamindar, under the final partition decree of the High Court. The Official Receiver administering the Senior Zamindar's estate paid no dividend during the fasli.

Debts due by the estates

The liabilities of the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 9·36 lakhs, and the debts newly brought to account amounted to Rs. 0·03 lakh. Including interests and costs (Rs. 0·53 lakh) the total liability of the estates amounted to Rs. 9·92 lakhs. Of this total, Rs. 2·04 lakhs were repaid and Rs. 0·08 lakh was struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 7·80 lakhs at the close of the fasli. The outstanding debts exceeded Rs. 2 lakhs in

Kurupam, and South Valluru, while they were nearly a lakh of rupees in Arni. The outstanding liabilities exceeded Rs. 20,000 in Mannarkōttai, Poravipalaiyam, Bagalur, and Kudapalli.

Encumbered estates

The provisions of section 45 of the Court of Wards Act continued to be in force in the estates of Kurupam, South Valluru Part I, Arni, and Bagalur. The debts due by Kurupam estate at the beginning of the fasli were Rs. 2·87 lakhs; including the interest and costs accrued, and decreed during the year (Rs. 0·18 lakh), the total liabilities of the estate amounted to Rs. 3·05 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0·40 lakh was repaid leaving a balance of Rs. 2·65 lakhs at the close of the fasli, of which a sum of Rs. 2,35,500 was due to the Imperial Bank of India, towards principal. The liabilities of the South Valluru Part I estate amounted to Rs. 3·16 lakhs at the beginning of the fasli. Including the debt newly brought to account during the fasli and the interests and costs accrued and decreed during the fasli the total debts amounted to Rs. 3·36 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0·51 lakh was repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 2·85 lakhs at its close. The debts due by Arni, inclusive of interest (Rs. 0·05 lakh) amounted to Rs. 1·82 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 0·83 lakh was repaid and Rs. 0·04 lakh was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 0·95 lakh at the close of the fasli. The one debt due by Bagalur estate amounted to Rs. 33,900.

Education of wards

32. Most of the wards of school-going age studied in local schools and colleges as in the previous years. Their progress in education was generally fair. The Metratti, the Ilaiyarasanendal and the Mannarkottai wards discontinued their school studies, the two first because they had reached an age for training in administration, and the third because private tuition was considered advisable. The health and conduct of all the wards were satisfactory.

Institutions attached to estates

Religious and charitable

33. In Kurupam, Poravipalaiyam, Kudapalli, Marungapuri and Sivaganga, there are trust institutions which have separate endowments and of which the wards are hereditary trustees. Separate accounts are maintained for them. No

separate accounts are however maintained for the four ayan temples in Serugada estate. The administration of all these institutions was satisfactory and their financial condition was sound.

Educational

As in the last year the Raja of Sivaganga continued to supervise and manage the high school and the girls' school in the estate, subject to the general control of the Estate Collector. Both the institutions worked at a loss during the fasli. The pupils of the high school were more successful in the public examinations; the percentage of success rose from 45 to 59 per cent. The school maintained its high reputation in sports of various kinds.

Field survey work

34. The special Government survey party appointed for the maintenance of survey marks in Sivaganga estate continued to attend to the preparation of pre-maintenance records and the training of some of the estate karnams in survey. The special estate survey staff continued to attend to the suits arising out of the survey, the work connected with encroachments and assignments, the measuring and plotting of supplemental subdivisions and the correction of survey records.

The supplemental survey of the delta villages in South Valluru Part I estate which was undertaken by the Government at their cost, was completed and it will be adopted in the preparation of the estate village accounts in fasli 1341.

Commutation

35. The total area commuted in the Sivaganga estate up to the end of the fasli was 83 per cent of the entire area to be commuted.

Estate forests

36. The forests in Sivaganga and Arni were worked under the rules sanctioned by Government under sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act; and in the forests of Kurupam and Marungapuri the rules under section 26 of the Act continued to be enforced. The administration of the forests in Sivaganga was carried on by the Raja subject to the Estate Collector's general control. In Kurupam a preliminary scheme report for the methodical working of the sal and other fuel and bamboo areas was prepared.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

The suit for the recovery of the Koppaka forests in South Valluru Part I estate was decided in favour of the estate.

Inam alienation

37. In Serugada there were 788 cases of inam alienations to be enquired into besides several cases of kammi jirayati. No progress could be made in the fasli as the special Revenue Inspector sanctioned for the work joined duty in the latter part of July 1931. In Kurupam 277 out of 625 cases were disposed of. In Marungapuri no progress was made and the Court has taken steps to hasten operations.

Important events

38. The marriages of the senior ward of Ilaiyarasanendal Part I and of the Metratti ward were celebrated during the fasli. The Kudapalli ward attained her majority in August 1931. The late Jagirdar of Arni M.R.Ry. A. Tirumal Rao Sahib died during the year and his eldest son M.R.Ry. A. Srinivasa Rao Sahib succeeded, the estate being continued under the management of the Court of Wards by Government's orders.

General

39. The general economic depression affected the finances of all the estates and forced the Court to exercise the most rigid economy in all directions during the fasli.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES

(FASLI 1341—1ST JULY 1931 TO 30TH JUNE 1932)

[*Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, for fasli 1341*]

Revenue-paying classes

40. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari holders. The last class as usual contributed the major portion of the revenue collected during the year.

Rent-paying classes

41. The tenants in zamindaris and whole inam villages constitute the rent-paying classes. There was no general tendency on the part of these ryots to alienate their lands to non-cultivating classes except in Vizagapatam district and in the Namakkal taluk of the Salem district. There was a decrease in the number of suits filed by

proprietors under the Estates Land Act, but on the other hand the number of applications increased considerably during the fasli. The decrease in the number of suits was marked in Ganjām, Nellore, Trichinopoly and Ramnad districts, while the increase in the number of applications was notable in Kistna, Nellore, Trichinopoly and Madura districts. It seems that proprietors of estates were taking recourse to sections 112 and 114 of the Act in preference to the institution of rent suits.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY

42. *Vide* pages 140 to 143 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Legislation

43. During the year, the following Bills, all of which were official Bills, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General and became law:—

(1) The Madras Panchayats Repealing Bill (Bill No. 3 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 4th March 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd May 1931 and became Act VII of 1931.

(2) A Bill further to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Bill No. 5 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 27th March 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th September 1931 and became Act XI of 1931.

(3) The Gudalur Compensation for Tenants Improvements Bill (Bill No. 6 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd August 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th October 1931 and became Act XII of 1931.

(4) A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930 (Bill No. 7 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd August 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd August 1931 and became Act VIII of 1931.

(5) A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930 (Bill No. 8 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd August 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 22nd August 1931 and became Act IX of 1931.

(6) The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 10 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd August 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th September 1931 and became Act X of 1931.

(7) The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd August 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th December 1931 and became Act I of 1932.

(8) The Madras Elementary Education Act (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 24 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 30th October 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd January 1932 and became Act II of 1932.

(9) A Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918 (Bill No. 23 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 30th October 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 7th January 1932 and became Act III of 1932.

The following Bills which were pending before the Legislative Council at the close of the year have since become law:—

(1) A Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 4 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 9th March 1932; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th April 1932 and became Act IV of 1932.

(2) A Bill to amend the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Bill No. 5 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 23rd March 1932; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th April 1932 and became Act V of 1932.

(3) The Madras Co-operative Societies Bill (Bill No. 4 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on

the 27th March 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 16th June 1932 and became Act VI of 1932.

(4) The Madras Cotton Control Bill (Bill No. 3 of 1932). Introduced in the Council on the 9th March 1932; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th June 1932 and became Act VII of 1932.

(5) A Bill to amend the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914 (Bill No. 28 of 1931). Introduced in the Council on the 31st October 1931; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th October 1932 and became Act IX of 1932.

Changes in the Council

44. During the year there were four by-elections to the Legislative Council. One of them was caused by the acceptance of office under the Crown, and the rest by resignations.

POLICE (1931)

[*Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1931; Statistical Abstract for British India—Police*]

General

45. The situation confronting the police force of this Presidency during the year 1931 was one of peculiar difficulty. A year of unexampled economic depression and of strained political conditions was eminently conducive to an increase of crime, while the delicacy of the position created by the pact of March 1931 imposed a handicap upon the officers of the force and added to their anxieties. However, officers of all ranks showed a high sense of discipline and efficiency in their response to the calls of duty. Apart from civil disobedience activities and increased communal tension, which occasionally resulted in open rioting, the crime of the year was lighter than usual. The figure for grave crime was the lowest on record for many years. There was a notable decrease in thefts, and railway thefts in particular declined by nearly 50 per cent. The necessity for retrenchment involved the abolition of eighteen posts of Sub-Inspector and over 800 head constables and

constables. The annual Presidency and Range sports and the conference of police officers had to be sacrificed in the same cause.

Strength

46. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year was 28,656, or 87 less than the corresponding figure for the previous year. The main cause of this decrease was the reduction of staff ordered in the various schemes for retrenchment.

Recruitment

47. Recruitment was open during a portion of the year. In almost every district it was successful and literate recruits above the average were generally forthcoming.

Casualties

48. The total number of casualties among the members of the permanent force was 1,465 against 1,593 in 1930.

Health

49. The general health of the force was good in most districts as is evidenced by the percentage of admissions into hospital for the province declining from 136·8 to 122·1. As in the past, malaria proved the worst enemy to the health of the police force, especially in the Agency Tracts and in the Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chingleput districts.

Education

50. There were 1,015 members of the force classed as illiterate at the close of the year. These figures show a fall of 56 compared with 1930.

Training schools

51. Three probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and one probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police who were under training at the Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, at the beginning of the year completed the course. Three newly appointed Assistant District Superintendents of Police and two probationary Deputy Superintendents joined the school during the year and were undergoing training at its close. One Inspector and 88 sub-inspectors were undergoing training in the school at the beginning of the year. Of this number 79 cadets were sent to the districts for practical training. At the new session of the school 29 probationary sub-inspectors joined, the decline in

recruitment being due partly to the reservation of vacancies for the promotion of deserving head constables and partly to the reduction in the sanctioned strength of sub-inspectors in pursuance of retrenchment. Two sessions were held for the training of sergeants under the new system introduced in 1930. Twenty-six probationary sergeants were admitted during the year, of whom five were still under training at the close. The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each of the four Central Recruits' schools:—

Name of school.	Number of recruits at the beginning of the year.	Number admitted during the year.	Number sent out to districts and elsewhere.	Number of casualties.	Number at the end of the year.
Central Recruits' School, Vellore ...	274	383	365	176	116
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	274	497	518	61	192
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	201	319	344	47	129
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	177	149	303	23	Nil.

Discipline

Punishments and dismissals

52. The percentage of departmental punishments further decreased in the year from 4·7 in 1930 to 3·8. There were 119 dismissals during the year compared with 159 in the previous year. One hundred and sixty punishments were cancelled or modified on appeal to the Inspector-General or the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. Forty-five subordinate police officers and men were convicted by criminal courts, compared with 43 in the previous year. Twenty of these were convictions for offences committed in their official capacity and the remainder for offences committed in their private capacity. Two police officers were convicted under the Police Act and five for negligently allowing prisoners to escape from custody.

Rewards

The title of C.S.I. was conferred on the Inspector-General of Police. The King's Police Medal was awarded to a Deputy Commissioner of Police, one Assistant Commissioner of Police, one Inspector, two sub-inspectors, one sergeant-major, one sergeant, one head constable, a constable and a sowar

for their conduct in dealing with the riots that occurred in the City of Madras in April 1930. Two officers were created Officers of the Order of British Empire and another a Member of the same Order. The British Empire Medal was conferred on three officers. The title of "Khan Bahadur" was conferred on one officer, of "Rao Bahadur" on six. The title of "Khan Sahib" was conferred on two officers and that of "Rao Sahib" on eleven. A sum of Rs. 80,268 was distributed among 8,000 police officers as rewards for meritorious work during the year compared with a sum of Rs. 82,013 in the previous year. Rewards amounting to Rs. 30,172 were granted to 4,595 private persons for assistance given to the police, compared with Rs. 46,350 in the previous year. Respectable private individuals were rewarded for assistance with parchment certificates or letters of appreciation. For work of exceptional merit in the investigation of the Tindivanam rioting case in 1930 the Police Inspector and other officers concerned were granted rewards totalling Rs. 500.

Accommodation

53. Quarters were available for 129 sergeants and sergeants-major, 499 sub-inspectors, 2,099 head constables, and 15,501 constables at the end of the year.

Armed reserves

54. The Armed Reserve and the Presidency General Reserve were kept efficient and up to strength. At the close of the previous year District Reserves were under mobilization in connexion with the civil disobedience movement. They were demobilized in March 1931 when that movement came to an end.

Special police

55. There was no alteration in the sanctioned strength of the Malabar Special Police. Recruitment of suitable men was easy. Steps are being taken for the enlistment of Mappillas, who have not hitherto been enlisted. Three Indian officers and six non-commissioned officers attended army courses of instruction. The force was inspected during the year by Army officers and its high efficiency was again testified to. The discipline and conduct of officers and men left no room for any complaint.

56. In general the village officers and servants co-operated well with the police. Seven hundred and thirty-three village officers of all grades were punished on the report of the police against 786 punished in the previous year. Rewards were granted to 625 village officers and talaiyaris compared with 780 in 1930.

Crime

Cognizable crime

57. True cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code fell from 47,663 in 1930 to 45,703, a fall of 4·1 per cent. The decrease was shared by seventeen police districts. Offences under special and local laws rose from 16,687 to 16,916 or by 1·4 per cent, but in nineteen districts, including Madras City, decreases were recorded. Nuisance cases increased from 126,359 to 134,124 or by 6·1 per cent. Eighteen districts, including Madras City, contributed to this increase.

Offences against person and property

There were 18,433 cases of offences against person and property, 279 more than in the previous year. Madras City and South Madura again ranked as the most criminal areas.

Grave crime

Murders increased from 958 in 1930 to 1,103. There were heavy increases in Tanjore, Kurnool and North Madura districts. Robberies also rose from 641 to 658. In Madura Town two educated youths held up a bank shroff with revolvers to secure funds for revolutionary purposes and attempted to rob him of Rs. 23,000. There was no case of mail robbery during the year. The number of dacoities increased from 207 in 1930 to 224 in 1931. But the bulk of these dacoities now-a-days are inspired by factious motives or are technical crimes and the professional dacoity by habitual criminals is of rare occurrence. There was also an increase in housebreakings from 7,386 to 7,722. Ordinary thefts declined from 17,096 to 16,133.

Counterfeiting coins and currency notes

True cases of counterfeiting coins numbered 30 against 20 in 1930, and there were seventeen forgeries of currency notes against 38 in the previous year. Of the former cases twenty were detected against fourteen in 1930, and of the latter five against four in 1930. In Palghat Town the seizure of a forged ten-rupee note disclosed a gang of

note-forgers at work in Travancore State. About 400 forged ten-rupee notes, eight blocks, printing presses, etc., were recovered.

Motor Vehicles Act

During the year 1,517 motor vehicles were registered in the districts compared with 2,731 during the previous year. Four thousand three hundred and thirty-two motor buses were plying in the mufassal districts. One hundred and seventy accidents occurred resulting in loss of life compared with 211 in 1930.

Political, social and communal movements

A serious riot occurred at Vadapalli in East Gōdāvari district, which was a result of Congress activity. The police opened fire and some of the rioters and the police received injuries. Two agrarian riots occurred, one in Kistna and one in Guntūr district. Agricultural labourers raided granaries and had to be dispersed by the police. In Kalyanasingapur mutta in the Jeypore zamindari, the police force supporting the execution of certain attachment warrants was attacked by Khonds armed with bows, arrows and axes. Several police officers, including the District Superintendent of Police, were injured and fire had to be opened. The political activity of the year reacted unfavourably upon the harmony of Hindu-Muslim relations. There were serious disturbances in Trichinopoly Town and minor disturbances elsewhere. In Nellore, Bellary, Salem and Vellore there was considerable tension, but elaborate precautions were effective in preventing any serious incidents. The movement among Ādi-Drāvidas for their emancipation gained strength and in some districts the inevitable clash of interests with the higher castes led to disturbances. Three cases of such rioting occurred in Ramnad district.

Detection and prevention of crime

The percentage of cognizable cases convicted to cases disposed of was 36·4 against 37·8 in 1930. Detection of grave crime, however, improved from 32·7 to 33·4 per cent. Investigation was refused in 5,151 cases or 11·8 per cent of the total reported to the police. Five thousand two hundred and eighty-one bad characters were registered during the year and kept under surveillance.

False cases

The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false was 3,308 as against 2,801, an increase of 507 cases. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 197 cases and 74 persons were convicted. Only 29 out of 172,702 cases prosecuted by the police were declared false by courts.

Escapes

Eighty prisoners, the same number as in 1930, escaped from custody. Seventy-one of the escaped prisoners were recaptured and also five prisoners who had escaped in previous years. Five police officers were prosecuted for allowing prisoners to escape and sixty were punished departmentally. In 28 cases the police were held free from blame.

Criminal Investigation department

58. In addition to the Central Bureau and nine sanctioned district bureaux, bureaux staffed from existing strength were established in all districts except the Nilgiris, Malappuram and Jeypore. Substantial progress was made in the preparation of histories and photographs of active criminals and their classification, of information files of crime, stolen property, etc. The Crime Branch undertook the investigation of offences relating to coinage and forged currency notes and other intricate cases in which inter-district and inter-provincial swindlers were concerned.

Finger-print Bureau

The Finger-print Bureau received 13,973 slips during the year. The number of slips on record on the last day of the year was 221,766. The number of finger-print slips received for search during the year was 20,046 and of these 4,636 were traced.

Shorthand Bureau

The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau remained the same as in the previous year. The reporters attended 71 conferences, and 1,559 political and labour meetings.

Madras City Police

59. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force excluding gazetted officers on the last day of the year stood at 140 officers and 2,061 men, an increase of 41 men over the corresponding strength of the previous year. Recruitment has been well maintained and there has been no difficulty in obtaining literate recruits of the City standard. Casualties numbered 130 against 144 in the

previous year. There were also fewer punishments than in the previous year, the number being 68, excluding black marks, compared with 88. Rewards totalling Rs. 4,391 were granted to 565 officers and men compared with Rs. 18,336 in the previous year. Rewards were also given to private individuals. The King's Police Medal was awarded to ten officers and men for bravery during April, 1930.

Health

60. The percentage of admissions to hospital rose from 158·8 to 164·7 per cent. The City Police dispensary treated 3,617 out-patients, an average of 54·38 a day.

Crime

61. The number of true cognizable crimes under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, was 3,406 as against 3,899 in 1930. There were 10 robberies as against 15 in 1930, but these were all cases of a petty nature. House-breakings decreased by 23 to 499. The "cat burglar" who was responsible for 41 bungalow burglaries in 1930 and seven in 1931 was traced and convicted. Thefts declined during the year from 2,179 to 1,838.

Traffic control

The Central traffic staff took over the investigation of all important traffic occurrences and 235 cases were dealt with by them during the year. The Law and Order police dealt with 1,430 petty offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Central staff with 382 such cases. Altogether 1,812 cases were put up as against 1,900 in the previous year. One thousand five hundred and seventeen cases have ended in conviction. There were 396 accidents caused by motor vehicles during the year of which 32 proved fatal. Nine hundred and seventy-one motor vehicles were registered during the year compared with 1,393 during the previous year.

Railway police

62. The jurisdiction of the Superintendents of the Madras and Trichinopoly Railway police districts increased by 28 miles and 86 miles respectively during the year. Thefts, the principal form of crime on railways, showed a considerable decrease, the number falling from 1,522 in 1930 to 833. There was a decrease under all heads except "thefts from mail and luggage vans." There were

thirty attempts to derail trains against 33 in 1930. All were cases of mischief. The number of persons who were run over by trains and killed was 393 compared with 396 in 1930.

Port police

63. The Port police establishments at Cocanada and Cuddalore were maintained throughout the year and that at Mangalore for nine months in the year. They worked efficiently.

Cost

64. The total cost of the department for the year 1931-32, excluding the final accounts for March 1932, was Rs. 1,66,89,178 as against Rs. 1,74,59,286, a decrease of Rs. 7,70,108. Various measures of retrenchment and the very strict economy exercised generally effected this saving.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1931)

[*Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1931; Statistical Abstract for British India—Criminal Justice*]

Courts

65. On the 31st December 1931 the following were the criminal courts in the Presidency:—

The High Court, 29 Sessions Courts (including 3 for Agency tracts), 2 Additional Sessions Judges, 25 District Magistrates' Courts, 4 Additional District Magistrates' Courts, 4 Presidency Magistrates' Courts, 102 Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts, 24 Courts of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates, without divisional charges, 467 Subordinate Magistrates' Courts (including Tahsildar-Magistrates' Courts) 205 Benches of Magistrates' Courts (consisting of 2,451 Honorary Magistrates), 105 Special Magistrates' Courts and 1 Honorary Magistrates' Court.

In addition seventeen Subordinate Judges exercised the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge during the year.

Original cases

66. Original cases instituted in criminal courts during the year numbered 326,260, a decrease of 984 cases from the figure of the previous year. The number of cases was largest in Malabar and Madura districts.

Village courts

The total number of cases filed in the Village Magistrates' Courts fell from 2,742 to 2,435 and

the number of persons tried by those courts from 4,444 to 4,225. Out of this number 9·70 per cent were convicted as against 13·48 in 1930. The percentage of conviction varied markedly in different districts. In the Panchayat Courts 34,107 cases were filed against 43,178 in 1930 and the number of persons accused was 62,916 against 68,236. The percentage of conviction in this class of courts was 25·99 against 26·36 and it varied considerably in different districts.

Bench courts

The number of persons tried by Bench Courts in the year was 145,513 and of these 115,791 were convicted. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 136,442 and 108,341. Three Bench Courts were closed during the year and new courts were constituted at Kalambur in North Arcot district and at Pallattur in Ramnad district with third-class powers. In the City of Madras a Special Bench of three Honorary Magistrates was constituted from May 1931 besides three single Bench Courts.

Regular magistrates' courts

The total number of cases instituted in the regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal was 236,468 against 231,218 in the preceding year. The average duration of cases disposed of was three days in Bench Courts, before Special Magistrates' Courts five days, before Sub-Magistrates' Courts 12 days, before Deputy Magistrates' Courts, 39 days, before Assistant Magistrates' Courts 24, and before Joint Magistrates' Courts 32 days. These figures reveal a general increase in pendency during the year.

Presidency magistrates' courts

In the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates 51,506 cases were instituted against 48,529 in the previous year. The increase in institution was to be found under the City Police Act. Three honorary single Bench Magistrates were working during the year and their work was satisfactory.

Sessions courts

The number of cases committed to Sessions Courts in the mufassal was 2,085 compared with 1,541 and was largest in Madura, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly districts. One hundred and eighty-two cases were pending at the close of the year against 128 in 1930. The average duration of cases disposed of by Sessions Courts rose from 47 days

to 51 days. Of the persons tried by these courts 55·46 per cent were acquitted and 43·37 per cent were convicted, which is practically the same percentage as in 1930.

The High Court

The number of cases committed to the High Court Sessions was 31 against 42 in the previous year, of which one case was pending at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction in the High Court was 82·86 against 64 in the previous year.

Appeals

Magistrates' courts

67. Of the persons convicted and sentenced by the second and third-class Magistrates 10,395 appealed to first-class Magistrates against 10,024 in 1930. The average time taken for the disposal of an appeal in the Courts of first-class Magistrates was twenty days. The percentage of appellants who succeeded in getting their convictions reversed or the proceedings quashed was 36·24 against 36·45 in the previous year.

Sessions courts

The number of persons who appealed to the Sessions Courts was 2,601 against 2,454 in 1930. The average duration of appeals in the Sessions Courts was 33 days. The percentage of successful appellants was 29·09 against 23·36.

The High Court

The number of appellants to the High Court was 1,059 against 1,134 in 1930. The Government appealed against the acquittal in 23 cases of 95 persons as compared with 19 cases of 58 persons in the previous year. Including cases which were pending from the previous year, appeals against the acquittal of 111 persons were disposed of during the year. The acquittals of 41 persons were upheld; in the case of 15 persons the acquittal was set aside and a conviction recorded and in the case of 42 persons the acquittal was reversed and a new trial ordered. The appeals of 384 persons were rejected *in limine*. In the case of 235 persons the findings and sentences were maintained after notice and in the case of 165 persons the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered. The convictions of 166 persons were reversed and of 2 persons enhanced. The average duration of an appeal was 33 days against 31 days in 1930. The percentage of entirely successful appellants was 17·44 against 20·26 last year.

Reference and revision

68. The following table shows the number of revision petitions taken up during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	Applications presented.		Cases taken up *suo motu* or on report from subordinate courts.	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
District Magistrates	791	818	11	11
Sessions Courts ...	704	604	16	32
The High Court ...	898	842	74	82

The total number of persons under trial during the year on a charge of murder (including those referred under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code) in the Sessions Courts, was 1,562 and the number convicted was 354. References in the case of 239 persons sentenced to death were disposed of by the High Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code. Convictions were upheld and the sentences confirmed in the case of 144 persons. The sentences were commuted to transportation for life in the case of 35 persons and to rigorous imprisonment for a term of years in the case of 16 persons and 44 were acquitted. The total number of persons on whom sentence of death was passed or confirmed by the High Court was 148 against 130 in the previous year.

Jury system

69. Of the 1,035 persons tried by jury, the verdict was approved in the case of 977 persons. In the case of 48 persons a reference was made to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, on the ground that the verdict of the jury was perverse. Out of these cases the verdict of the jury was upheld in the case of nine persons and set aside in the case of 36 persons. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 2,720. The judge agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,173 persons, differed from one or more of them in the case of 981 persons and differed from all the assessors in the case of 566 persons. On the whole the jury system worked satisfactorily. But it was remarked in some districts that jurors did not show a proper appreciation of the proceedings or power to withstand outside influences.

Punishments

70. The total number of sentences passed during the year was 288,278. They consisted of 148 sentences of death, 164 of transportation, 16,730 of rigorous imprisonment, 18,916 of simple imprisonment, 63 of forfeiture of property, 252,188 of fine and 69 of whipping. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 11,99,343, of which a sum of Rs. 44,907 was paid to complainants as compensation under section 545, Criminal Procedure Code. One thousand five hundred and sixty-six persons were bound over to keep the peace, of whom 702 persons were not given any substantive punishment. One thousand one hundred and fifty-six persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour. Proceedings had to be taken against 49 offenders for failure to observe the conditions of their recognizances as compared with 97 in the previous year.

Juveniles

71. Of the 274,874 persons convicted, 1,410 were boys and 182 were girls. The number of juvenile offenders was largest in Salem, Madras and Guntūr. Out of the total number, 253 were discharged after admonition and 193 were delivered to their parents or guardians.

Miscellaneous

72. Out of 84,147 cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code 10,813 or 12·85 per cent were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, against 12·55 per cent in 1930. The percentages varied considerably in different districts. The percentage of conviction in cases tried under the Indian Penal Code was 36·71 against 40·25 in the previous year. The number of persons against whom compensation was awarded for frivolous and vexatious accusations under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was 640 against 815 in 1930.

Criminal Procedure Code

It was again found in certain districts that the provisions of sections 256 (1) and 526 (8), Criminal Procedure Code, were liable to abuse.

PRISONS (1931)

[*Report on the administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1931; Statistical Abstract for British India—Prisons*]

General

73. Among the noteworthy features of the administration of prisons during the year was a fall in the total prison population dealt with and in the daily average confined. There was, however, an increase in the number of civil prisoners. A larger number of prisoners were released under orders of Government than in previous years, most of these being political prisoners released on the conclusion of the civil disobedience movement. There was an increase in the number of under-trial prisoners, likewise in the average period of their detention. During the year there was a reduction in the total expenditure incurred and in the average net cost per prisoner. Another satisfactory feature is that there were fewer escapes and fewer jail offences than in the previous year.

Accommodation

74. Consequent on the reduction of the district jail at Koraput to a sub-jail the number of district jails decreased by 1 to 3 and the number of sub-jails increased by 1 to 315. As before there were 10 central jails, 2 borstal schools, and 3 special jails.

Prisoners of all classes

75. At the beginning of the year there were 17,351 prisoners of all classes. During the year 86,770 were received and 88,710 discharged, leaving 15,411 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number confined dropped from 16,475 to 15,495 as a result of the fall in the number of admissions.

Convicts

The convict population at the beginning of the year stood at 14,090 males and 294 females. During the year 22,515 males and 979 females were received by direct committal as compared with 22,644 males and 726 females in the previous year. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-one convicts were released on appeal, 15,850 on expiry of sentences, and 5,397 under remission rules; while 2,083 were released by order of Government. Seven convicts were transferred to the Andamans

and 61 to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 5 escaped and remained at large, 140 were executed and there were 123 deaths. At the close of the year 12,327 remained in custody as compared with 14,384 in 1930. The daily average was 12,442—1,328 less than in the previous year.

Undertrial prisoners

There were 2,209 prisoners of this class confined at the beginning of the year and 37,679 were received during the year making a total of 39,888. The daily average advanced from 2,068 to 2,359. Out of 24,645 prisoners disposed of, 37 per cent were convicted and 63 per cent acquitted and released. The average period of detention before Sessions Courts advanced from 28·62 days to 38·42 days and that before Magistrates from 17·12 to 18·07 days.

Civil prisoners

There were 758 civil prisoners in custody at the beginning of the year; this figure includes six state prisoners. The number admitted during the year was 5,506 making a total of 6,264. Five thousand three hundred and sixty-nine were released, 6 transferred and 4 died, leaving 885 at the close of the year. The daily average number of these prisoners increased from 620 in 1930 to 690 during the year.

Star class

This system of classification has proved very satisfactory and permits of the segregation of the better type of casual prisoner from contaminating influences. Star class prisoners are housed apart from others at night time and as far as possible at work, parades, school, recreation, etc. There were 474 prisoners of this class at the beginning of the year and 438 were classified as such during the year.

Classification

At the beginning of the year there were 42 prisoners of the "A" class, all concerned in the civil disobedience movement, in confinement. Only one remained at the close of the year. Two hundred and sixty-eight prisoners were classed in the "B" class at the beginning of the year and 4 remained at the close. One "A" and 28 "B" class prisoners were received during the year.

Habituals

The year opened with 3,057 habitual convicts, and 2,539 were admitted during the year making a total of 5,596 out of a convicted population of

37,996. The habituals formed 14·73 per cent of the convict population against 18·67 per cent in the year preceding, and were the recipients of 14·72 per cent of the punishments and 63·63 per cent of the whippings inflicted. Their conduct on the whole was satisfactory.

Youthful offenders

Only eight offenders under the age of fifteen were admitted to jails during the year. Of these three were transferred to a certified school and the rest released from jail custody after completing sentences ranging from 2 to 7 days.

Mental defectives

In the mental defective section of the District Jail, Cuddalore, 93 prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year and 44 were admitted during the year, making a total of 137. Twelve were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 52 released or transferred to other jails, one released on medical grounds and one certified as sane, leaving 71 at the end of the year. These prisoners are carefully looked after and employed on suitable work.

Lepers

There were 86 lepers at the beginning of the year. Admissions during the year totalled 72 and 74 remained in custody at the end of the year.

Religion of convicts

86·96 per cent of the convicts admitted during the year were Hindus, including Sikhs, 7·79 Muhammadans, 3·55 Christians, 0·45 Buddhists and Jains.

Escapes

76. There were 18 escapes during the year as against 22 in 1930 ; five of these were from intramural and 13 from extramural custody. Of this number 13 were recaptured. In all cases the warders responsible were either prosecuted or departmentally punished.

Offences and punishments

77. There was again a decline in the number of jail offences, viz., from 1,774 in 1930 to 1,685 in 1931. There was however a slight increase in the ratio percentage of punishments to average strength, the figure being 13·54 compared with 12·88 in 1930. While there was a general increase in minor punishments there was a decrease under most heads of major punishments.

Education

78. The system of education was the same as that followed in the previous year. Educational facilities are provided in jails for such convicted prisoners as are capable of being benefited by them. Ordinarily education is not carried beyond the elementary stage nor made compulsory after the age of thirty years. But prisoners who desire education beyond the elementary stage are given the necessary books and available assistance in the school. Lectures on a very wide range of topics of general interest are given and endeavours made to infuse a healthy mental outlook. Female prisoners likewise are trained in knitting, sewing, weaving and the like. The jail schools are regularly visited by Inspecting Officers of the Educational department. Scout-craft forms a special feature of the curriculum for the borstal schools and this training appeals to the boys and has an inspiring effect on them. In some jails and schools dramatic entertainments were got up and benefit performances given which produced considerable sums in aid of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society

79. Seven hundred and nine prisoners discharged during the year were helped by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society as against 2,084 in the previous year and 2,040 probation officers were appointed. Progress was made during the year with aftercare work and the membership of the several district organizations has improved and public sympathy and co-operation has been enlisted.

Remission

80. The number of convicts who came under the remission system and were released from the central and district jails declined from 5,487 in 1930 to 5,397 during this year. Extra remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 3,681 convicts and for extra work turned out to 1,512.

Advisory boards

81. Twenty-five advisory board meetings were held in different jails during the year. The cases of 413 long-term casuals were considered and 160 of these were recommended to Government for conditional release. Government sanctioned the release of 158 and considered that two were

unsuitable for conditional release. Under the scheme of release on licence applicable to borstal inmates 58 cases were considered by the Board of Visitors and all of them were recommended to Government for conditional release. Government approved of the release of 54 and orders were pending in regard to the remaining four on 31st December 1931.

Vital statistics and sanitation

82. There was a larger number of admissions to hospital during the year than in the preceding year, viz., 6,935 against 6,220, the ratio per mille of average strength working out at 447·55 against 377·53. The daily average number of sick advanced from 281·13 to 341·05 and the ratio of sick per mille from 17·06 to 22·01. The increases were due to the prevalence of influenza and jaundice in two or three jails. Notwithstanding the increase in sickness, the mortality statistics show a decided improvement, viz., 145 deaths or 9·36 per thousand against 173 deaths or 10·50 per thousand in 1930. There was no case of cholera during the year although the disease was prevalent in the vicinity of certain jails. Admissions for dysentery fell from 805 in 1930 to 684 in 1931, while there was a large decrease in the admissions for malarial fevers, the number falling from 613 to 357. The number of admissions and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and haemoptysis declined from 249 and 34 to 164 and 18, respectively. Tubercular diseases were present in all the jails except in the Borstal School, Tanjore. Of the total number of prisoners discharged during the year, 74·65 per cent gained weight as compared with 66·95 in the previous year. The proportion of prisoners who remained stationary and of those who lost weight dropped from 24·12 to 19·69 and from 8·93 to 5·66, respectively. All wells in the prisons have been properly constructed, protected against accidents and from pollution and are periodically cleaned and hankinised. Samples of water are sent annually to the King Institute, Guindy, for examination and all drinking water is carefully sterilized by chlorination and field tests are systematically carried out to ensure efficient

PRO-TECTION

sterilization. All kitchens in central, district and special sub-jails are now fly-proof and well equipped and under satisfactory sanitary control. During the year old pattern latrines were remodelled on sanitary lines in various jails and new sanitary fly-proof latrines with self-contained cubicle system were brought into use or in course of construction in several jails. Improvements to drains and other sanitary equipments have also been carried out.

Jail visitors

83. The total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year was 918 as against 1,023 in the previous year. His Excellency the Governor visited the Central Jails, Coimbatore, Salem and Bellary, and the Alipuram and Wellesley Sanatorium Jails at Bellary. The Hon'ble the Law Member and the Hon'ble the Chief Minister both visited one jail each. A number of non-official visitors were keenly interested in their work and helpful to the administration.

Finance

84. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 26,02,732 excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on jail buildings. This compares with a sum of Rs. 29,44,115 in 1930. The reduction is due partly to the fall in prison population during the year and partly to the favourable rates obtained for dietary articles and the lower expenditure incurred in manufactures. Dietary charges amounted to Rs. 7,08,512 and the average cost per head to Rs. 47-13-11 compared with Rs. 8,65,536 and Rs. 54-10-5 in the previous year. There was an increase in the expenditure on hospital charges from Rs. 89,381 to Rs. 98,184. Expenditure on clothing and bedding declined from Rs. 1,48,029 in the preceding year to Rs. 96,465. The expenditure on establishment increased from Rs. 7,27,832 to Rs. 7,55,543. The total value of articles manufactured during the year (excluding the Sub-Jail, Koraput) was Rs. 10,36,911 compared with Rs. 12,08,372 in 1930. This decrease was inevitable owing to the rigid economy that Government departments were compelled to exercise in indenting for furniture and equipment.

Borstal schools

85. The number of inmates detained in the borstal schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah on the last day of 1930 was 1,127. During the year 248 adolescent offenders were received by direct committal and 184 by transfer. Out of the total of 1,609, 352 were released on expiry of sentence, 32 on appeal and 171, some of whom were concerned in the civil disobedience movement, under orders of Government. Twenty-five were released on tender of apology. Fifty-two inmates were transferred to Government hospitals, four died and two escaped. There were 24 transfers and ten inmates were released on bail, leaving a total of 927 under detention at the end of the year. Many developments were worked out at the Borstal School, Tanjore, during the year.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS (1931)

[*Report on the working of the Certified Schools for the year 1931*]

86. As in the previous year there were six certified schools. These include one senior and two junior Government certified schools and three aided private schools. The Junior Certified School, Rajahmundry, was transferred to Bellary and was located in the Alipuram jail buildings. At the beginning of the year 772 pupils, of whom 75 were girls, were on the rolls of the schools. Two hundred and twenty-six boys and 16 girls were admitted during the year and 335 boys and 27 girls were discharged. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 652 of whom 588 were boys and 64 were girls. Seventy-one boys and 16 girls passed through the Remand Home attached to the Madras Children's Aid Society.

Education

87. Many of the children admitted to certified schools are either mentally defective or below normal mentality and the problem of educating them is a difficult one. Stress is laid on physical training and providing a healthy outlet for the energy of the boys. School discipline is calculated to have a beneficial effect upon the development of character and the mental outlook of the children. It is also the object of the schools to

give the boys training in some useful occupation which they may follow in after-life. Attention is also directed to the Scout and Girl Guide movements.

Health

88. The health of the pupils in the Government certified schools was satisfactory, though the number of admissions to hospital increased owing to the change of climate after the transfer of the Junior Certified School, Rajahmundry, to Bellary. There were two deaths in the schools. Out of 269 pupils discharged during the year only seven lost weight. Minor sanitary improvements were carried out in the schools.

Accommodation

89. The accommodation available in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, was reduced owing to readjustments, but there is ample accommodation for over and above the required number in the school at Bellary, which is housed in four barracks of the Alipuram Jail buildings.

Aftercare report

90. Out of 269 pupils discharged one was reconvicted and 16 are not traceable. Four have joined outside schools, 77 are in charge of their parents and 62 are suitably employed, while 8 are out of employment. Reports about the remainder have not yet been received.

Finance

91. The expenditure on the three Government schools amounted to Rs. 1,21,033 against Rs. 1,25,822 in the previous year. The grant given to the private certified schools was Rs. 30,789 against Rs. 29,382. The cash earnings of the three Government schools amounted to Rs. 7,994 as against Rs. 12,192 in the preceding year.

CIVIL JUSTICE (1931)

[*Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1931; Statistical Abstract for British India—Civil Justice*]

General Courts

92. On the 31st December 1931 there were in the Presidency the following permanent civil courts.

The High Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the City Civil Court, 29 district courts (including three for Agency tracts), 46 Subordinate Judges' Courts (including seven for Agency tracts and one Revenue Officer exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge), 1 Special Small Cause Court, 163 District Munsifs' Courts (including 22 for Agency tracts and four Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs) and 127 Revenue Courts. In addition there were during the year two temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts and one temporary District Munsif's Court. Besides these there were 19 Subordinate Judges and 21 District Munsifs attached to permanent courts under the Amended Civil Courts Act.

Administrative changes

The Court of the Subordinate Judge, Kurnool, was abolished with effect from 1st October 1931 and the Court of Small Causes, Kumbakonam, from 21st June 1931. The District Munsifs' Courts of Madurantakam at Chingleput, Avanigadda at Masulipatam, Nuzvid at Bezwada, Badagara (additional), Pattambi, Vayittiri at Calicut, Gudur at Nellore, Nannilam, Palamcottah and Srirangam at Trichinopoly were abolished during the year.

Litigation

93. The total number of regular suits instituted during the year in the courts of the Presidency, including village and panchayat courts, was 627,465 against 551,779 in 1930. The increase was mainly accounted for by the number of suits instituted in panchayat courts. For the Presidency as a whole, one suit was instituted for every 74 persons of the population as compared with 77 persons in the previous year, and the ratio for the Presidency town was one suit for every 34 persons. The nature of the suits instituted was as follows:—

	1930.	1931.
Suits for money or movable property.	478,404	559,592
Suits for immovable property, other than mortgage suits	18,496	14,702
Mortgage suits	20,544	20,754
Suits for specific relief	3,514	2,873
Suits in revenue courts	29,203	27,623

Value of suits

The value of suits instituted during the year, in courts other than village, panchayat and revenue courts, was Rs. 11,09,54,857 or Rs. 61,69,299 more than in 1930. The average value of a suit during the year was Rs. 375.

Original jurisdiction

94. The following table gives particulars regarding the institution, disposal and pendency of suits in the different courts, excluding the High Court, as compared with the previous year:—

—	Number instituted.		Number disposed of.		Number pending at the close of the year.		Average duration in days.			
							Contested.		Uncontested.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
1. Village munsifs' courts ...	66,640	90,443	66,390	89,051	6,782	8,162	...	...	...	...
2. Village panchayat courts ...	176,409	213,278	171,813	206,030	36,336	43,470	...	...	...	...
3. Revenue courts (other than those in the Agency tracts) ...	28,834	27,333	29,064	30,699	9,746	7,484	310	411	62	57
4. Agency courts.	1,923	1,635	1,954	1,631	479	569	162	277	77	62
5. District Munsifs' courts (other than those in Agency tracts)—										
(*a*) Ordinary suits ...	96,519	83,239	105,037	92,455	49,565	43,795	295	317	63	62
(*b*) Small cause suits ...	131,586	164,828	131,339	157,405	19,792	28,114	103	102	52	49
6. Special small cause courts...	8,818	6,880	9,018	6,902	1,463	922	104	117	47	56
7. Subordinate judges' courts—										
(*a*) Ordinary suits ...	3,136	3,168	3,909	3,645	3,747	3,732	473	455	75	79
(*b*) Small cause suits ...	18,870	17,009	18,539	17,329	4,649	4,288	147	152	57	59
8. District courts (other than those in Agency tracts) ...	500	545	409	435	733	792	461	398	89	147
9. The City Civil Court	721	885	789	802	344	438	163	178	31	25
10. The Presidency Court of Small Causes ...	17,156	17,557	17,890	17,505	1,984	2,192	58	55	44	46

It will be seen that the large increase in the number of suits instituted is due almost entirely to the village and panchayat courts.

The High Court

In the High Court of Judicature there were 665 suits filed against 667 in 1930. The total number of suits for disposal, including those pending from last year and together with suits received by transfer and re-admitted or remanded was 1,557 against 1,498 in 1930. The number of disposals was 679 against 625 in 1930 and the arrears increased from 873 to 878. The average duration of contested suits was 651 against 674 days in the preceding year, and of uncontested suits was 125 days against 133 days.

Insolvency petitions

95. The number of insolvency petitions presented to the mufassal courts was 6,334 against 4,893. The number presented to the High Court was 502 against 504 in 1930.

Appellate courts

96. The total number of appeals preferred during the year was 14,006 against 14,855 in the preceding year.

Agency tracts

The number of regular appeals instituted in the Agency tracts was 62 against 63 in 1930 and the number disposed of was 52.

District and subordinate judges' courts

10,420 appeals were filed before these courts. Of this number Subordinate Judges disposed of 5,185 against 6,001 in the previous year, the average duration of contested appeals being 379 days and of uncontested appeals 206 days against 269 and 124 days respectively in 1930. The District Courts disposed of 4,812 appeals against 4,769, leaving a pendency of 5,909 compared with 6,583 at the end of 1930. The average duration of contested appeals before these courts was 333 days against 400 days in 1930, and that of uncontested appeals 227 days compared with 199 days.

The High Court

The following table shows the disposal of various kinds of appeals by the High Court:—

—	Number preferred during		Number disposed of during		Number pending at the end of		Average duration in days.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
From original decrees of mufassal courts.	582	595	258	329	2,016	2,282	1,194	1,358
From orders of mufassal courts ...	499	499	539	544	1,112	1,067	537	969

	Number preferred during		Number disposed of during		Number pending at the end of		Average duration in days.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
From decrees passed on the Original Side of the High Court	91	109	112	124	148	133	473	624
From decrees of the City Civil Court ..	56	75	65	10	136	201	970	1,165
Letters Patent appeals (other than Original Side appeals)	134	115	82	351	524	288	...	...
Appeals against appellate decrees.	1,349	1,987	1,828	1,919	4,916	4,984	831	1,274
Appeals against appellate orders ...	213	258	81	222	653	689		

The percentage of appeals dismissed was as follows:—First appeals from District Courts 67·19, from Subordinate Judges' Courts 67·30, from the City Civil Court 50, from the Original Side 68·55, second appeals 61·91, and Letters Patent appeals 96·30.

Appeals to the Privy Council

At the beginning of the year there were 30 applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council pending before the High Court and 23 further applications were received during the year. Of the total number of applications for leave 17 were rejected, leave was granted in 31 applications and five were pending at the end of 1931. Thirty-two appeals were pending in England before the Privy Council from the previous year and nineteen were newly received. Out of this total of 51 appeals for disposal, 10 were dismissed with costs, 6 were allowed, 7 were withdrawn and one was modified, leaving 27 appeals pending at the close of the year.

Reference and revision

97. The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,976 of which 769 were for the revision of decisions in small cause suits as against 2,016 and 886 respectively in the previous year. Two thousand two hundred and ninety-three petitions were disposed of against 1,904 in 1930

and the arrears fell from 3,902 to 3,585. Of the petitions disposed of 82·25 per cent were dismissed as against 84·27 per cent in 1930. Six cases were referred to the High Court by the lower courts and the Board of Revenue. Eleven cases including some which were pending from the previous year were decided.

Execution applications Mufassal courts

98. Applications for execution received in all the courts in the mufassal, except the village and panchayat courts, numbered 383,277 against 374,600 in 1930. The number of applications disposed of was 379,280 against 369,497 and the pendency at the end of the year was 75,366 compared with 68,823. In 13·21 per cent of the applications disposed of satisfaction was obtained in full and partial satisfaction was obtained in 11·03 per cent. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 1,98,24, 927 against Rs. 2,30,23,468. The number of debtors imprisoned in execution was 4,505 against 4,030 in the previous year.

Madras courts

Applications for execution received in the City Civil Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court rose in number from 19,577 in 1930 to 19,980 in the year under report. These courts disposed of 20,388 applications leaving 1,282 pending at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 20,176 and 1,687. Full satisfaction was obtained in 11·11 per cent of the applications disposed of and part satisfaction in 13·51 per cent. Two hundred and twenty-three judgment-debtors were imprisoned as against 177 in 1930.

Processes

99. The number of processes executed in the mufassal courts other than village and panchayat courts was 2,887,384 of which 444,509 were executed by amins and 2,442,875 by peons giving an average of 239 for each amin and 362 for each peon as compared with 204 and 367 respectively in 1930. The receipts from the execution of processes were Rs. 22,72,101 and the charges amounted to Rupees 20,03,294. A deficit was shown in six districts in the Presidency.

Legal practitioners

100. At the end of the year there were on the rolls of the High Court 2,365 advocates and 71 attorneys. Ninety-seven advocates were newly

enrolled during 1931. In the mufassal there were 4,873 first-grade pleaders and 650 second-grade pleaders at the close of 1931. During the year 570 first-grade pleaders were newly enrolled.

REGISTRATION AND COMPANIES

[*Report on the administration of the Registration Department for the three years ending 1931; Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, and the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, for the year 1931-32; Statistical Abstract for British India—Registration and Joint Stock Companies*]

Registration (1931)

Administrative changes

101. With effect from 1st December 1931 four registration districts were abolished in order to effect economy in the department. Anantapur district was amalgamated with Bellary, Cuddapah with Chittoor, Erode with Coimbatore, and the three registration districts of Tellicherry, Calicut and Palghat have been reconstituted into the two districts of North Malabar and South Malabar. Sub-registry offices were established at the headquarters of the abolished districts, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Erode and Palghat. There are now 576 sub-offices, including ex-officio and temporary offices, and 626 Sub-Registrars of whom five are temporary. Two of the Sub-Registrars are engaged in the photo registry office, where documents are copied by photography.

Registrations

The number of registrations declined from 1,324,548 to 1,145,971. In view of the trade depression this decrease was to be expected. There was a decrease of 5 per cent in the number of compulsory registrations. The aggregate value of transactions fell from Rs. 65·64 crores in 1930 to Rs. 55·69 crores in 1931, while the average value of a registered document was Rs. 490 against Rs. 500.

Searches

The number of applications for encumbrance certificates is increasing year by year, owing probably to the growth of the legal consciousness of the people and to a realization of the advantage of dealing with properties least encumbered to

avoid future litigation. In 1931 these applications totalled 114,202 against 112,189 in the previous year. The number of documents relating to co-operative societies registered during the year declined from 41,583 to 27,371, but the number of searches conducted on their behalf increased from 21,728 to 25,501.

Finance.

The gross income fell from Rs. 32·59 lakhs to Rs. 29·47 lakhs. This decrease is largely accounted for by the fall in fees for registering documents, which fell from Rs. 23·36 lakhs to Rs. 20·66 lakhs. Expenditure was reduced from Rs. 32·28 lakhs, the revised figure for 1930, to Rs. 31·14 lakhs.

Registered companies (1931-32)

The Indian Companies Act

102. At the beginning of the year there were 896 companies at work, 800 with and 96 without share capital. During the year 94 companies, 93 with and one without share capital, were registered as against 115 in the previous year. Fifty-four companies with share capital and one without, were either wound up or struck off the register during the year. At the close of the year there were 935 companies, of which 839 had share capital.

New companies

The decrease in new registrations from 115 to 94 is not appreciable despite the great financial depression. However a large number of the new registrations represent conversion of existing concerns to limited liability rather than the formation of new joint stock organizations. It is realized by the public that it is advantageous to take shares in companies which are registered with limited liability rather than in private partnerships or in unregistered bodies where the risk of being personally liable for large debts is very great. Of the new registrations 48 were trade and industrial concerns, 27 banking companies and 10 concerned with insurance. There were few large flotations during the year. The Standard Bank of India, Limited, registered with an authorized capital of Rs. 20 lakhs and the Krishna Cotton Mills, Limited, with a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs were the largest. Six concerns had an authorized capital of five lakhs of rupees and the capital of the remaining companies was less than five lakhs.

Private companies

Thirty-eight private companies were registered and 19 private companies were either wound up or struck off the register as against 42 and 18 respectively in the previous year. One private company converted itself into a public company and the total number of private companies at the close of the year was 235.

Capital

Nine companies increased their authorized capital against seven in the previous year. The largest increase was in the case of the Hydro-Electric Power Distributing Company from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs. The total authorized capital of the 839 companies limited by shares was Rs. 35·99 crores.

Companies that ceased to exist

Fifty-five companies ceased to exist, against 58 in the previous year. Of these 24 companies went into voluntary liquidation, 1 was liquidated by order of the High Court and 30 were struck off the register as they were found to be not carrying on business or defunct. A number of failures of companies seem to have been due to apathy on the part of the shareholders.

Auditors

Ten Diplomates in Accountancy were granted permanent unrestricted certificates as against 12 in the previous year. The number of certificated auditors at the end of the year thus rose from 124 to 134. Of these, 117 held unrestricted certificates and the remainder restricted certificates.

Provident insurance societies and life assurance companies

Thirteen provident insurance societies were registered during the year. Of these seven were also registered under the Indian Companies Act. One society ceased to exist and 44 societies remained in all. Two life assurance companies were registered and the total number of these companies rose to 13.

Finance

There was a slight fall in the total receipts, the amount being Rs. 30,717 as against Rs. 31,761 in the previous year, owing to the dearth of new registrations with large capital. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 31,744 to Rs. 30,576.

Notaries Public (1931-32)

103. The number of registering officers who exercised the powers of a notary public was 110 against 113 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the amalgamation of certain districts.

Transactions during the year decreased from 593 to 123 and the aggregate value from Rs. 8,83,745 to Rs. 1,27,585. The figures in the previous year were abnormal owing to the failure of two important banking concerns. The transactions and their value are normal when compared with the preceding years. The number of bills of exchange was 103 and of promissory notes 20, against 177 and 417 in 1930-31, and 108 and 14 in 1929-30. There was a noticeable fall in the number of bills of exchange in South Arcot, South Kanara and East Gōdāvari districts. The fall in the number of promissory notes occurred in Vizagapatam and North Arcot districts, where the figures were abnormally swollen in the previous year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(1ST JULY 1931 TO 30TH JUNE 1932)

[*Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, for the year 1931-32; Statistical Abstract for British India—Co-operative Societies*]

104. The year was a most difficult one, but the co-operative movement withstood the period of trial well. Owing to the continued depression in trade it was not possible to make much impression on the large overdues. However the collections of the year may be considered to be good when it is borne in mind that very little was lent out, and as there was thus little opportunity for adjustment in accounts the collections in the books of the societies were nearly all genuine. The efforts during recent years of the leaders of the movement for its purification and regeneration show signs at last of meeting with success. A policy of caution in registration is being adopted, and though the number of new societies registered during the year was small there is reason to hope that they are all of good quality. The policy of weeding out the bad societies has been perseveringly pursued with a view to prune the movement of its unsound branches and to promote a healthier growth in future. As many as 629 bad societies were

General

cancelled during the year, and much liquidation remained to be done in several districts.

The number of posts of Deputy Registrars was reduced by one to 24, and of Sub-Deputy Registrars from 43 to 42. The Deputy Registrars who were recruited from the Revenue department are gradually being reverted and their posts filled by officers of the Co-operative department. Twenty-eight Honorary Assistant Registrars were at work at the end of the year.

Expenditure

The total expenditure incurred on the working of the department amounted to Rs. 11·32 lakhs as against Rs. 11·59 lakhs in the previous year. This represents 0·67 per cent of the total working capital of all the societies, as compared with 0·64 per cent in the previous year.

Societies

105. The total number of societies fell from 15,042 to 14,540. The number of individual members in primary societies at the end of the year was 937,798, of whom 540,720 were classed as agriculturists, 279,631 as non-agriculturists and 117,447 as having mixed professions. Only 127 new societies were registered, compared with 320 in the preceding year. Seventy-one of these societies were organized for members of the depressed classes, chiefly by the Labour department.

Rectification and consolidation

In contrast with this low figure the registration of 629 societies was cancelled. In nearly every case liquidation occurred only with the consent of the Central Bank, Federation or Unions concerned. The Central Banks, which have in several districts undertaken the work of supervision, are coming to understand that their transactions and profits will decline if the societies are not properly supervised. Consequently they are spurred on by sheer self-interest to supervise the societies effectively and save them from cancellation. On a classification of societies it was found that 7,742 required rectification. Of these, 4,790 particularly bad societies were distributed among the Central Bank staff, the Federation staff and the Union staff for rectification. A total of 541 societies had been rectified by the end of the year.

Resources

The following statement shows the resources of the various classes of societies on 30th June 1932 :—

Serial number.	Type of societies.	Total working capital.	Percentage of total working capital derived from				
			Share capital.	Deposits.	Loans from other societies.	Government.	Reserve fund.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		RS.					
1	Madras Provincial Bank ...	1,88,91,799	3·46	45·37	45·40	...	5·77
2	District Central Banks ...	5,76,27,896	9·97	61·42	24·25	...	4·36
3	Central Land Mortgage Bank.	13,38,143	8 00	91·04	0·94	...	0·02
4	Agricultural societies ...	5,92,79,850	13·79	5·77	68·55	1·92	9·97
5	Non-agricultural societies.	3,28,60,446	27·56	49·55	7·63	7·04	8·22

Repayments

There was an increase in the amount of overdues, both from societies to Central Banks and from members to societies, both agricultural and non-agricultural. Thus the overdues from the societies to the banks rose from Rs. 163·18 lakhs to Rs. 183·13 lakhs, those from members to agricultural societies from Rs. 255·45 lakhs to Rs. 277·22 lakhs, and those from members to non-agricultural societies from Rs. 56·48 lakhs to Rs. 58·17 lakhs. However considering the difficulty of the money conditions prevailing the situation is not unsatisfactory. Less collection work was done by the department during the year than previously, as it had been found that transfer of staff for this work had had serious effects on the efficiency of audit.

Banks

Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank

106. The working capital of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank rose from Rs. 178·17 lakhs to Rs. 188·90 lakhs. Deposits and other borrowings including overdrafts increased by Rs. 10·08 lakhs to Rs. 171·49 lakhs, the deposits of private individuals and joint stock banks and other institutions showing an increase, and those of local boards, municipal and jail contractors a decrease. The bank made a net profit of Rs. 1·68 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 2·56 lakhs in the previous year, the fall being due to a reduction in the rate of interest on loans from 7 per cent to 6½ per cent and to a contraction in the loan transactions of the

bank. No contribution was made to the depreciation fund, as there was an appreciable rise in the value of Government securities. Only Rs. 20·56 lakhs was advanced on loan to central banks, and Rs. 7·08 lakhs to private individuals as compared with Rs. 38·36 lakhs and Rs. 10·05 lakhs respectively in the previous year. At the end of the year Rs. 11·55 lakhs were outstanding under short-term and Rs. 34·90 lakhs under long-term. The bank maintained throughout the year the necessary standard of fluid resources.

Central Banks

As in the previous year there were 32 central banks. These banks advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 163·17 lakhs as against Rs. 232·60 lakhs in the previous year. Of this total Rs. 141·60 lakhs were issued to societies, and Rs. 21·57 lakhs to individuals on the security of their deposits. Long-term loans accounted for Rs. 35·33 lakhs out of the total amount advanced. The average percentage of principal overdues to the demand for the Presidency was 59·81 for long-term and 38·13 for short-term loans, as against 57·18 and 31·19 respectively in the previous year. The average percentage of overdues under interest was 23·58 for arrear interest and 11·34 for current interest, compared with 28·65 and 9·54 in the previous year. Although the net profits earned by these banks rose from Rs. 7·79 lakhs to Rs. 8·61 lakhs, one bank showed a profit of less than Rs. 300 while another worked at a loss, and nine banks were unable to declare the maximum dividend of 9 per cent permissible under the by-laws. This unsatisfactory state of things is however due in no small measure to a retrenchment of profits so as to strengthen the bad debt reserves. Four central banks fell overdue to the Provincial Co-operative Bank, but by the end of the year only two of these were in arrears. Ten banks failed to maintain the required standard of fluid resources for varying periods during the year.

Central Land Mortgage Bank

The firm establishment and successful working of the Central Land Mortgage Bank was one of the features of the year. It was able to declare a profit of Rs. 18,920 and to disburse a dividend of 7 per cent to its shareholders. On 30th June 1932

the bank had on its rolls 203 members composed of 168 individuals and 35 primary land mortgage banks, and had a share capital of Rs. 1,07,000. The working capital of the bank increased during the year from Rs. 6,01,072 to Rs. 13,38,143. It disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 6,47,060 to thirty primary land mortgage banks. The repayments towards principal amounted to Rs. 54,741 including advance payments, while the total outstandings at the end of the year were Rs. 11,31,004 covered by 157 loans to thirty primary land mortgage banks. There was a disappointing demand for ten-year loans, which was all the more surprising as there had recently been a considerable clamour for the issue of loans of this term. The true functions of the bank, however, will not be fulfilled until it succeeds in issuing loans for a much longer period than ten years.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Three new primary land mortgage banks were organized and registered during the year, while the registration of two old banks was cancelled, bringing the total number of primary land mortgage banks to 38. Six of these banks did no work during the year. The membership of all the banks was 5,270 at the end of the year and the paid-up share capital Rs. 2,29,132. The working capital amounted to Rs. 22,81,269, of which Rs. 19,343 represented the reserve fund. All the dues under principal with the exception of a sum of Rs. 109 and all the dues under interest were repaid to the Central Land Mortgage Bank during the year. Out of Rs. 1,76,376 towards principal and Rs. 1,52,190 towards interest which was due to the banks from the members, they recovered Rs. 1,01,672 towards principal and Rs. 1,36,230 towards interest. Thirteen banks worked at a profit of Rs. 17,371 and 25 banks at a loss of Rs. 10,045.

Agricultural societies

107. At the end of the year 12,563 agricultural societies were in existence, compared with 12,967 at the end of the previous year. The total was composed of 89 purchase and sale societies, 12,080 ordinary credit societies and 394 other types of societies. The membership of the societies decreased from 714,820 to 675,448. Loans amounting

to Rs. 97·42 lakhs as compared with Rs. 163·50 lakhs were disbursed by the societies to their members during the year. Rupees 64·88 lakhs represented loans for productive purposes. Rupees 58·71 lakhs were lent for short-terms, and the remainder for long-terms. The working capital of these societies declined from Rs. 669·11 lakhs to Rs. 592·80 lakhs. The amount due from the societies to the central banks was Rs. 405·92 lakhs while the dues from members to the societies amounted to Rs. 500·47 lakhs.

Credit societies

The number of agricultural credit societies fell from 12,439 to 12,080 and their members from 676,009 to 638,629. The paid-up share capital and the working capital similarly decreased from Rs. 83·24 lakhs to Rs. 81·75 lakhs and from Rs. 658·30 lakhs to Rs. 592·79 lakhs respectively. In 52 per cent of the societies there was a total loss not yet recouped on the last day of the year amounting to Rs. 22·79 lakhs. The remaining societies earned a divisible profit of Rs. 9·69 lakhs. There was a general increase in the amount of overdues to the societies, the percentage of overdues to demand being 63·11 under principal, Rs. 62·25 under arrear interest and Rs. 51·77 under current interest.

Societies for purchase, purchase and sale

Eighty-nine societies for purchase and purchase and sale were in existence at the end of the year, contrasting with 108 societies at the end of the previous year. The purchases made by these societies amounted to Rs. 1,98,424 and their sale-proceeds to Rs. 11,58,012. The bulk of the sales relate to the cardamom societies in the Madura district. The profits of some of these societies were Rs. 12,943 and the losses of others were Rs. 24,732. Societies of this class have not been prospering because their management is more complicated than that of credit societies and requires unremitting attention and expert business ability.

Societies for production and sale

There were eighteen milk supply societies, one egg production society and three industrial and agricultural societies. The Madras Milk Supply Union, which had seventeen societies affiliated to it, has done exceedingly well this year and

realized Rs. 1,09,608 by the sale of milk and milk products, earning a profit of Rs. 2,660. The remaining production and sale societies have not been prospering.

Three cattle insurance societies were in existence but none of these have done any work since their inception. There were also eleven kudimaramat and irrigation societies of which six were working during the year. These societies supplied water to irrigate 4,914 acres of lands. Twelve agricultural demonstration societies existed of which seven transacted business during the year. They introduced improvements to cultivation and distributed seeds and manure to 42,668 members of societies and to 106,527 non-members. There were also twelve land reclamation societies. Up to the beginning of the year these had reclaimed 2,898 acres of land, and during the year a further 59 acres were reclaimed. There were two labour contract societies classed as agricultural.

Other forms of societies

108. At the end of the year there were 1,512 non-agricultural societies with 263,381 members as against 1,585 societies with 264,344 members at the end of the previous year. Societies of this class had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 90·58 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 328·60 lakhs. They issued loans amounting to Rs. 189·55 lakhs of which Rs. 91·78 lakhs or 48·42 per cent were nominally for productive purposes, such as trade, house building and purchasing necessaries of life. Rupees 128·53 lakhs of the total amount of loans were given for short terms and the remainder for long-terms. At the end of the year these societies were indebted to the central banks to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Non-agricultural societies

There were 1,107 credit societies as against 1,141 in the previous year, but the number of members increased from 230,889 to 231,487. Both the paid-up share capital and the working capital increased from Rs. 75·88 lakhs to Rs. 76·46 lakhs and from Rs. 281·96 lakhs to Rs. 283·37 lakhs. However, as in the case of the agricultural societies the percentage of arrears to demand increased during the year, the figures being 23·13 per cent under principal and 27·21 per cent under interest. One

Credit societies

hundred and eighty-six of these societies incurred a loss of Rs. 1·29 lakhs while the remainder earned a total divisible profit of Rs. 9·82 lakhs. The work of societies registered exclusively for public servants was very unsatisfactory. However the societies on the whole fared better than the agricultural societies.

Stores societies

Societies for purchase, purchase and sale, production and production and sale numbered 211 at the end of the year as against 231 up to the end of the previous year. There were 163 societies for purchase, purchase and sale, alternatively described as stores societies, with a working capital of Rs. 6·54 lakhs. These societies purchased goods to the value of Rs. 17,86,842 and sold goods for Rs. 17,90,019. Some of the societies worked at a profit of Rs. 59,427, while others incurred a total loss of Rs. 34,212. There were also 80 students' stores societies with 2,999 pupils and 964 teachers as their members. These societies purchased books and stationery worth Rs. 1,09,180 and sold articles for Rs. 1,05,515.

Weavers' societies

Of the 29 societies exclusively for weavers twenty remained inactive. The remainder purchased raw material worth Rs. 17,539 and finished products from members worth Rs. 35,692. Sales of finished products to the public amounted to Rs. 29,142. As in the previous year the Salem Weavers' Society did beneficial work and earned a profit of Rs. 1,850 during the year. A society for weavers in Coimbatore was started during the year and it did appreciable work, but owing to the initial expenditure failed to earn a profit. There were 95 credit societies in which weavers contributed more than 60 per cent of the members. The profit and loss made by these societies during the year were Rs. 12,062 and Rs. 8,364 respectively.

Co-operative life insurance societies

The first co-operative life insurance society in the Presidency was registered on the 6th of January 1932 under the title of The South India Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited, Madras. The aim of the society is to carry the benefits of insurance to the homes of the middle and poorer classes, especially in rural areas. The minimum share capital has been fixed at Re. 1 and the minimum value of a policy at Rs. 100. On the 30th

June 1932 the society had 162 members on its rolls composed of 64 individuals and 28 co-operative societies.

Other non-agricultural societies

There were 193 other non-agricultural societies, of which 124 were building societies. The paid-up share capital of the building societies was Rs. 10,05,756. The total dues of these societies both in respect of repayment of loans from Government to the societies and in respect of collection of sums outstanding from the members increased considerably during the year. However some of them earned a profit of Rs. 79,076, while others worked at a loss of Rs. 22,808. The societies had completed 1,503 houses of an estimated value of Rs. 54·60 lakhs. Of the remaining societies 30 were labour contract societies and 23 fishermen's societies.

Societies for the depressed and backward classes, fishermen and hill tribes

109. The number of societies formed especially for Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other backward classes was 3,133. These societies are financed chiefly by the Christian Central Bank, which was able this year to declare a dividend of 4½ per cent. The overdues of the societies to the Central Bank increased from 28 per cent and 10·9 per cent under principal and interest respectively to 56·2 per cent and 13·5 per cent. The depressed class societies have suffered like others from the general trade depression and many of them are in a bad state. Some, however, are working very well and making regular collections through hundi boxes. During the year 1,733 of these societies were managed by the Co-operative department, 991 by the Labour department, 357 by the Kallar Special Officer and 52 by the Fisheries department. But since the close of the year the societies working under the Labour department have been transferred to the Co-operative department. Ninety-four societies for hill tribes were in existence, of which 64 were in the Nilgiris and 15 in the Agency tracts. The Badaga Land Mortgage Bank which was started in 1929 with the object of redeeming the lower class of Badagas from the money-lenders has not been successful, as it was found that lower class Badagas had no proper title to the lands which they proposed to mortgage and no

repaying capacity. The registration of the bank has therefore been cancelled and a liquidator appointed.

Supervision and training

110. For purposes of supervision primary societies were grouped under supervising unions, district federations, central banks, the Labour department and the Police Kallar Reclamation Officer. The chief agency for supervision was the supervising union. There were 397 of these unions at the end of the year which supervised 10,835 societies. These unions maintained 611 supervisors and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6,80,144. To meet this expenditure the unions derived an income of Rs. 7·30 lakhs from supervision funds, grants from central banks and contributions from district federations.

Federations

111. The number of federations was reduced during the year from twenty to thirteen. The decision of the bankers' conference held in April 1932, was that the existing federations should be entrusted with the work of consolidation and rectification of societies, provided they worked in harmony with the central banks. Two hundred and forty-four societies were supervised directly by district federations.

The Provincial Co-operative Union

112. The Provincial Co-operative Union coordinated the work of the co-operative training institutes through its training institutes committee. It continued to publish the "Madras Co-operative Journal" in English and the "Village Panchayat Bulletin" in English, Tamil and Telugu. Under the City Panchayat training classes scheme, classes were held in 85 centres at which there was a total attendance of 2,132 members of societies. At the Government Technical Institute of Commerce classes in co-operation, audit, banking and booking-keeping were held. But these classes have been discontinued from the end of April 1932, as a measure of retrenchment.

Litigation

113. In the agricultural societies 41,815 references under the Arbitration Rules were filed during the year and 37,912 decrees were obtained. Among non-agricultural societies 9,377 references were filed and 8,217 decrees obtained.

The amounts involved were Rs. 19,02,868 and Rs. 4,23,333, respectively. The number of suits filed was 2,649, and 2,390 were decreed, 555 remaining pending at the close of the year. Of the number of suits decreed and the number pending 1,942 and 489 related to agricultural societies. Forty-nine criminal prosecutions were instituted by the department during the year, but unfortunately this figure by no means represents the total number of frauds in co-operative societies which have come to light.

114. Audit was completed before the close of the year in all societies but three whose account books were in courts. **Audit**

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—District and Local Boards*]

115. The total number of district boards in the Presidency was 25 as in the previous year. All had non-official presidents who were elected except in the case of Malabar. The total sanctioned number of seats on the district boards was 1,029, of which 995 were occupied at the end of the year. The district boards held during the year 305 meetings, of which 10 were adjourned for want of a quorum or for other reasons. **General District boards**

There were 130 taluk boards in the Presidency, the same number as in 1930–31. All the boards were presided over by non-officials of whom all except one were elected. The sanctioned number of seats on the taluk boards was 2,539, of which 2,458 were occupied at the end of the year. The term of all members who were in office on the 26th August 1930 was extended by the transitory provisions of the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, as in the previous year and consequently no general elections were held. There were however 50 by-elections of which 12 were contested. Only 25 per cent of the electorate voted in the contested elections. During the year the taluk boards held 1,354 meetings of which 28 **Taluk boards**

were adjourned for want of a quorum or for other reasons.

Panchayat (pre-union) boards

The number of panchayat boards (previously unions) at the end of the year fell from 455 to 453, two having been abolished during the year. Their actual strength at the close of the year was 4,453 * of whom 920 * were nominated members.

Taxes

116. Under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, land cess was levied at the rate of As. 1-6 in the rupee on the annual rent value and was distributed in the following proportions :—one-third to the district boards, one-third to the taluk boards, one-sixth to the panchayat boards and one-sixth to the village development funds maintained by the district boards. Profession tax and education cess were levied by the Malabar District Board within the jurisdiction of the old Wynaad and Chirakkal Taluk Boards and also by the Nilgiris District Board. Profession tax was levied by 35 taluk boards and education cess for the expansion of elementary education by 111 taluk boards. Tolls on carriages and animals were abolished during the year in consequence of the passing of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

Finance

Receipts

117. The aggregate balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 85·73 lakhs. The total receipts, ordinary and capital, amounted to Rs. 510·95 lakhs as against Rs. 582·43 lakhs in the previous year. Grants amounting to Rs. 150·91 lakhs were given by Government against Rs. 167·92 lakhs in 1930-31. The grants included Rs. 3·12 lakhs for the general resources of local boards, Rs. 42·65 lakhs for the up-keep and construction of trunk roads, Rs. 74·92 lakhs for education and Rs. 4·04 lakhs for the maintenance and construction of hospitals and dispensaries. Special Government grants amounting to Rs. 7·14 lakhs were also given for the improvement of village communications and water-supply in rural areas.

Expenditure

The total expenditure, ordinary and capital, amounted to Rs. 533·89 lakhs as compared with

* Excludes figures for Guntur.

Rs. 593·80 lakhs in 1930–31. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 62·78 lakhs.

Communications

118. A total amount of Rs. 193·52 lakhs was spent on communications as against Rs. 240·86 lakhs in the previous year. Government grants to the extent of Rs. 67·44 lakhs were made towards this expenditure. Five hundred and thirty miles of new roads were laid and at the end of the year the total length of roads maintained by the local boards was 29,448 miles of which 3,080 miles were trunk roads.

Education

119. The local boards maintained 202 secondary schools and 17,372 elementary schools of which 14,029 were for boys and 3,343 for girls. The Tanjore District Board continued to maintain a Sanskrit College. The total strength of the elementary schools was 958,081 of whom 785,688 were studying in the boys' schools and 172,393 in the girls' schools. There were besides 16,120 pupils in the elementary sections of secondary schools. The number of pupils receiving secondary education was 33,750. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 139·88 lakhs, to which Government grants contributed Rs. 74·92 lakhs and fees and other receipts Rs. 11·67 lakhs.

Medical relief

120. Seventy hospitals were maintained by the local boards. They also maintained 976 dispensaries, of which 816 were allopathic and 160 of the Indian system. At these institutions 12,775 in-patients and 9,178,544 out-patients received treatment. The total cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 22·31 lakhs.

Vaccination

There were 535 vaccinators in the employment of the local boards and they performed 1,336,850 successful vaccinations during the year. The total expenditure on preventive medicine and on water-supply and sanitation was Rs. 14·71 lakhs as against Rs. 17·05 lakhs in the previous year.

Railways

121. Railways owned by district boards were at work in four districts as shown below:—

Coimbatore

The gross earnings of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (25 miles) in the Coimbatore District amounted to Rs. 3·11 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 1·84 lakhs. The net earnings

represented a return of 7·1 per cent on the capital outlay compared with 7·3 per cent in the year before.

Guntūr — The gross earnings of the Tenali-Repalle Railway in Guntūr district (21 miles) amounted to Rs. 1·88 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 1·13 lakhs giving a net return of 4·7 per cent on the capital outlay as against 5·7 per cent in the previous year.

Kistna — The gross earnings of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway (52 miles) were Rs. 7·61 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 3·70 lakhs. A return of 22·1 per cent on the capital outlay was earned as against 20·2 per cent in 1930-31. Forty-six per cent of the earnings went to the West Gōdāvari District Board and the balance to the Kistna District Board.

Tinnevelly — The gross earnings and working expenses of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway (38 miles) amounted to Rs. 3·90 lakhs and Rs. 2·11 lakhs respectively—a return of 6·6 per cent on the capital outlay as compared with 8·2 per cent in the previous year.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

General — 122. The number of mufassal municipalities at the end of the year was 81 as in 1930-31. The Virudhunagar and Anakapalle municipal councils which had been superseded in the previous year were reconstituted with effect from 8th April and 1st November 1931, respectively. The municipal councils of Udamalpet and Madura were superseded and special officers were appointed in their places. The total sanctioned number of seats on the remaining 79 councils was 1,836, of which 1,823 were occupied at the end of the year. In consequence of the introduction of the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1930, nomination was abolished and all councillors were elected. There were 23 Europeans on the councils. Under the provisions of the amended Act all the municipalities except Madura and Udamalpet were

reconstituted and general elections were held. Of the 1,552 elections held during the year 863 were contested. So far as can be ascertained from the available statistics 72·9 per cent of the electorate voted in the contested elections. The councils held 2,302 meetings as against 2,287 in the previous year. One hundred and sixty-three meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum and 79 for other reasons. The average attendance of members varied between 39 per cent in Parlakimedi and 95 per cent in Tiruvannamalai.

123. The aggregate opening balance of all the municipalities was Rs. 34·14 lakhs as against Rs. 43·1 lakhs in 1930-31. Receipts, ordinary and capital, amounted to Rs. 195·3 lakhs compared with Rs. 208·6 lakhs in the previous year. Of the receipts Rs. 75·2 lakhs were derived from taxation. The average incidence of taxation per head of population declined from Rs. 2-9-11 to Rs. 2-9-5. A sum of Rs. 11·8 lakhs was given as grants by Government for the maintenance of services, compared with Rs. 15·3 lakhs in the previous year. Of this Rs. 9·8 lakhs were for education, Rs. 1·4 lakhs for roads, Rs. 0·1 lakh for medical relief and Rs. 0·5 lakh in aid of general resources. In addition, grants to the extent of Rs. 7 lakhs were paid by Government towards the cost of capital works, Rs. 6·1 lakhs being for works connected with water-supply and drainage. Advances amounting to Rs. 5·3 lakhs were made by Government during the year to some municipal councils to enable them to make good the deficits in their general accounts, which were due in many cases to the fall in the receipts under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931. Besides these advances loans amounting to Rs. 3·2 lakhs were given by Government to some municipal councils. These included a loan of Rs. 0·2 lakh to the Calicut Municipal Council for town survey, a total loan of Rs. 2·5 lakhs to the municipal councils of Conjeeveram, Madura, Kurnool, Bezwada and Hindupur for electric lighting schemes and another aggregate loan of Rs. 0·4 lakh to the municipal councils of Ellore, Cuddalore and Salem for schemes connected with water-supply and drainage.

Finance
Receipts.

The total expenditure, ordinary and capital, fell from Rs. 217·3 lakhs to Rs. 201·1 lakhs. Expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 30·7 lakhs, including Rs. 14·2 lakhs on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 8·2 lakhs on lighting.

Water-supply and drainage

124. During the year the execution of the Palacole water-supply scheme was completed and the number of municipal councils having protected water-supply schemes thus rose from 34 to 35. The execution of water-supply schemes was in progress in five municipalities. No new drainage schemes were completed during the year but progress was made in the execution of the schemes at Bezwada and Salem. The total expenditure in connexion with water-supply and drainage schemes, including expenditure on capital works, amounted to Rs. 41·6 lakhs as compared with Rs. 45·6 lakhs in 1930-31. Part of this was met from grants (Rs. 6·1 lakhs) and loans (Rs. 0·4 lakh) from Government.

Medical relief

125. The municipal councils maintained during the year 121 medical institutions at which 3,001 in-patients and 2,515,155 out-patients received treatment. The total expenditure incurred by councils on medical relief amounted to Rs. 4·8 lakhs. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 24·5 lakhs.

Education

126. The municipal councils maintained 1,427 elementary schools as compared with 1,460 in the previous year. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a second-grade college. Including the high school department of the Salem College, the number of secondary schools maintained by municipal councils was 52, as in the previous year. The total expenditure on elementary education was Rs. 20 lakhs, of which Rs. 8 lakhs were met by Government grants and Rs. 7·1 lakhs from general municipal funds. The total expenditure on education, other than elementary, was Rs. 12 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 2·4 lakhs was covered by subsidies.

Closing balance and debt

127. The aggregate closing balance of the year, both ordinary and capital, was Rs. 28·3 lakhs compared with Rs. 34·4 lakhs at the close of the

previous year. The balance of provincial loans outstanding against the municipal councils at the end of the year fell from Rs. 116·5 lakhs to Rs. 113·2 lakhs.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS

[*Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1931-32; Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

Finance

128. The total receipts for the year, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 162·01 lakhs against Rs. 164·23 lakhs in the previous year. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 61·58 lakhs against Rs. 59·79 lakhs in 1930-31. The incidence of taxation per head of population under all taxes was Rs. 7-0-8 as against Rs. 6-11-4. The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 152·29 lakhs and the sinking fund relating to the various loans, exclusive of Government loans repayable in instalments was Rs. 46,32,214, of which Rs. 46,14,700 were in Government securities and Madras municipal debentures and Rs. 17,514 in cash. Payments amounting to Rs. 9,01,067 were also made during the year towards the repayment of, and interest on, the Government loans of Rs. 69 lakhs. The expenditure under all accounts amounted to Rs. 89·71 lakhs as against Rs. 89·93 lakhs in the previous year. Expenditure under "Management" was Rs. 8·94 lakhs against Rs. 7·48 lakhs in 1930-31. Of this sum, Rs. 2·77 lakhs were spent on establishment for the purpose of assessment and collection against Rs. 2·85 lakhs in the previous year.

Works Communications

129. A sum of Rs. 15,810 was spent during the year on general improvements to the communications of the City as against Rs. 23,423 in the previous year. The amount spent on repairs was Rs. 5·97 lakhs compared with Rs. 6·04 lakhs in the previous year. The length of roads that were metalled for the first time was 1 mile, 1 furlong and 50 yards, while that of roads re-formed was 51 miles, 3 furlongs and 156 yards as against 45 miles, 6 furlongs and 195 yards in 1930-31. Five

miles, 9 furlongs and 3 yards of roads were tarred for the first time and 7 miles, 6 furlongs and 84 yards of roads were retarred during the year. The total length of tarred and bitumened roads in the City at the end of the year was 98 miles, 5 furlongs and 30 yards.

Buildings

The amount spent on construction of new buildings was Rs. 2·11 lakhs and that on repairs Rs. 29,596, as compared with Rs. 1·78 lakhs and Rs. 25,621, respectively, in the previous year. The works carried out during the year were the construction of public flush-out latrines and the completion of the construction of the vegetable market in Kandappa Mudali High Road.

On the Mambalam Town Planning Scheme a sum of Rs. 83,611 was spent during the year as against Rs. 1·75 lakhs in 1930-31. Earthwork formation for forty feet of road in S. No. 4/71 of Puliyur, metalling of roads, construction of culverts at the junctions of main roads and subsidiary roads, etc., were some of the main works that were carried out during the year. There was satisfactory progress in the construction of buildings in the scheme area. A sum of Rs. 1,25,108 was spent on the Bogipalaiyam Housing Scheme during the year. One hundred and eighty-one tenements were constructed (106 in Perambur Barracks, now known as Conran Smith Nagar, and 75 in Puliantope) and the total cost of the whole scheme, as completed, amounted to Rs. 2,19,648.

Drainage

A sum of Rs. 3·58 lakhs was spent on new works during the year and that spent on maintenance was Rs. 4·24 lakhs. The total length of sewers laid during the year was 10·37 miles. One thousand, four hundred and twenty-three house connexions to the sewers were made during the year as against 363 in the previous year.

Water-supply

During the year the expenditure incurred on new works amounted to Rs. 2·02 lakhs and that on maintenance to Rs. 4·57 lakhs. The quantity of water supplied during the year was 6,847·87 millions of gallons which is equivalent to nearly 28·92 gallons per head per day. The maximum daily average consumption per head was 33·85 gallons in the month of April 1931 and the

minimum was 23·89 in December 1931. Water-works overseers in addition to their duties inspected 54,121 houses and rectified 2,221 leaks and defects. One thousand and forty-six new house-service connexions were laid by licensed plumbers and 2,606 were repaired, cleaned, renewed or extended. Of these 1,046 new house-connexions, 46 were first class and the rest second class. The total number of house-service connexions in the City on 31st March 1932 was 40,083 and the total number of meters on those connexions was 2,551. During the year 73 meters were newly fixed and 75 meters were removed. Twenty-six public fountains, five bathing fountains and three cattle-troughs were erected. Three public fountains and three cattle-troughs were removed. The quantity of water supplied by the Red Hills Lake during the year was 1,067,043,192 cubic feet as against 1,089,866,569 cubic feet in the previous year.

Education

130. A sum of Rs. 2·4 lakhs was paid from Corporation funds as contribution towards the Education Fund. The amount realized by the levy of Education tax at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent was Rs. 2·69 lakhs, and a sum of Rs. 21,677 was received as grant under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act. A sum of Rs. 2·34 lakhs was paid by Government as contribution, being equivalent to the amount of Education tax collected during the previous year less the cost of collection. The expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 8·44 lakhs against Rs. 8·51 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of schools under the control of the Corporation at the beginning of the year was 140. Owing to the clubbing of seven schools in the vicinity of each other and to the abolition of one school due to deficiency in strength, there were at the end of the year only 132 schools, of which 50 were girls' schools. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Corporation schools on 31st March 1932 was 32,063 (19,717 boys and 12,346 girls) as compared with 30,224 (18,142 boys and 12,082 girls) in the previous year. There were 998 teachers, including 46 instructors for teaching crafts, 15 music mistresses, 30 religious instructors and instructresses,

1 drawing master and 1 drill master (for Muslim schools only). The health of the children reading in the Corporation schools was examined periodically by four Medical inspectors and two Medical inspectresses. Midday meals were supplied to the poor children of depressed and other classes during the year. There were 128 aided mission and non-mission schools in the City that received compensation for loss of fee income up to 31st December 1931. The amount paid as compensation to the managers of aided schools amounted to Rs. 62,071. Consequent on the passing of the Elementary Education Amendment Act, 1932, the Corporation was relieved of the responsibility of paying compensation for the loss of fee income to the managers of aided schools from 1st January 1932.

Public health

131. The expenditure on Medical Relief amounted to Rs. 2·40 lakhs and that on Preventive Medicine and Public amenities to Rs. 13·09 and Rs. 1·01 lakhs respectively. The amount spent on Sanitation and Conservancy was Rs. 9·27 lakhs. The cost of maintaining hospitals, dispensaries and child welfare centres rose to Rs. 3·84 lakhs during the year under review from Rs. 3·66 lakhs in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 852,135 as against 744,297 in 1930-31. The expenditure on Vaccination and Registration of Births and Deaths was Rs. 55,911 compared with Rs. 58,305 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations performed was 42,496. The number of births registered was 25,670 (13,252 males and 12,418 females) and the number of deaths 21,810, the death-rate being 33·7 per 1,000 of the population.

In addition to the preventive work carried on by the Health department of the Corporation the work of the School Medical Service deserves special attention. The staff of four Medical inspectors and two inspectresses examined during the year 17,821 boys and 10,180 girls, of whom 10,540 boys and 5,966 girls were found defective. There was a definite decline in the percentage of defectives as compared with the previous year, indicating a general improvement in the health of

children. The results of re-inspection show how much valuable and useful work was done by this branch of Health Service. Seven thousand and thirty-five defectives underwent treatment as a result of medical inspection. One hundred and twenty-two operations were performed on pupils on the advice of school doctors. Improvements were noticed in a large number of cases of malnutrition, enlarged tonsils, defective vision, ear disease and leprosy.

Another important branch of health service was the education of the masses on matters relating to personal hygiene and public health. The Health department arranged for daily lectures, demonstrations with the aid of magic lanterns and cinema shows according to a programme drawn up beforehand and widely advertised. During the year 1,668 open air lectures, 1,710 talks, 1,083 magic lantern demonstrations and 66 cinema shows were conducted.

In addition to the above, the City Health and Baby Week organized under the joint auspices of the Corporation and the National Health Association of Southern India was celebrated on a grand scale at the South Indian Athletic Association grounds for a week from the 1st January 1932. Three divisional health exhibitions were also organized during the year. Expenditure on public parks amounted to Rs. 34,318 as against Rs. 49,246 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining the fire-engines was Rs. 23,177 as compared with 27,511 in the previous year. The number of calls to which the fire-engines responded was 31 as against 39.

Electric lighting

132. In 1857 there were about 200 oil-lights in the City, which gradually increased to about 6,500 in 1910 when electric lights were first introduced. Since then the oil-lights have gradually been replaced by electric lights. The total number of electric lights on 31st March 1932 was 10,231. On that date there were still 50 oil-lamps in Mambalam but these will soon be replaced by electric lights.

The total length of mains laid by the Corporation for street-lighting purposes was 302·12 miles.

A scheme for erecting more static sub-stations similar to the seven stations now in use and for municipalising the whole of the distributory system for street-lighting was sanctioned by the Council at a cost of Rs. 12·75 lakhs. The Government approved the scheme. The work will be taken up as soon as funds are available. The right of fixing advertisements on street electric lamp posts was leased out during the year under review and the amount realized thereby was Rs. 5,000. At present there are only two Traffic Controllers, one at the Body Guard Road and another at the junction of Broadway and China Bazaar Road.

The Electrocuting Station for dogs, situated near the Basin Bridge by the side of the Corporation incinerator, was brought into use during the year 1930–31. Before its introduction dogs were killed by poisonous gas. By the present method death is instantaneous.

Broadcasting

133. A regular Broadcasting Service was started on 1st April 1930. The Service consisted of broad-casting vocal and instrumental music from the Studio in Ripon Buildings every evening from 5–30 to 7 on weeks days and 5–30 to 7–30 on Sundays and public holidays. Special programmes were also arranged occasionally in the mornings from 9 to 10–30 and during the nights at the same hours. On Sundays and public holidays professional artists of repute were engaged on a remuneration not exceeding Rs. 50 per evening. There were at the end of the year two Radio loud speakers working in the City, one at the Aquarium-Marina and the other at Robinson Park, Old Washermanpet. In addition to the above two big loud speakers a small one was working at the street lighting substation at Mambalam which was attended by about 200 listeners. As these loud speakers are becoming increasingly popular, it is hoped that all the Corporation schools will in due time have small receiving sets installed in them, so that interesting lectures by Radio on hygiene may be given to the school boys and girls.

MILITARY—AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES

Auxiliary Force

134. There were 14 units of the Auxiliary Force (India) in the Madras Military District with a total strength of 6,002 in all units on the 31st of March 1932. Over 80 per cent of the personnel attended the annual camps. Satisfactory progress was made by all units and keen interest displayed by all ranks in the duties entrusted to them.

Indian Territorial Force

The total enrolled strength of the six units of the Indian Territorial Force in the District was 2,741. Recruiting improved, with the exception of the 3rd (Madras Presidency) Urban Infantry, the training of which unit it has been found necessary to suspend.

MARINE

[*Reports of the Madras Port Trust, the Madras Port Fund, Tuticorin Port Trust Fund, The Tuticorin Port Fund, the Cochin Landing and Shipping and Pilotage Funds and the Madras Port Department for the year 1931-32*]

Madras Port Trust

Finance

135. The revenue receipts of the Madras Port Trust for the year amounted to Rs. 33·60 lakhs, or a decrease of Rs. 4·48 lakhs from the previous year. The gross expenditure, inclusive of contributions to the reserve funds, amounted to Rs. 32·67 lakhs as compared with Rs. 38·39 lakhs in the previous year. Excluding the interest on loans, contribution to capital, repayment of debt, contribution to sinking fund and amounts set aside for reserve funds, the actual working expenses amounted to 56·94 per cent of the income as against 55·57 per cent in the preceding year. A sum of £64,507 in the form of securities stood to the credit of the sinking fund at the end of the year. The outstanding amount of loan due to the Secretary of State for India was Rs. 121·03 lakhs.

Traffic

The number of vessels that entered the harbour fell from 820 to 774 and the total net registered tonnage from 2,968,056 to 2,690,008. The largest vessel that entered the harbour during the year

was the S.S. "Resolute" of 19,464 tons gross and 9,344 tons registered tonnage.

Trade

The value of the total trade of the Port of Madras on private account represented 44 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency as against 44·46 per cent in the previous year, and amounted to Rs. 3,045·57 lakhs or a decline of Rs. 654·35 lakhs from the previous year. Imports accounted for Rs. 1,671·44 lakhs and exports for Rs. 1,374·12 lakhs. The total tonnage of imports and exports passing through the harbour was 1,155,748 tons, representing a comparatively small decline of 8·45 per cent from the previous year. The principal articles of import which showed a fall were coal, mineral oils, sugar and molasses, teakwood, manures and railway plant. There was a decrease in the exports of raw cotton, ores, castor seeds and manures and oil cakes. Imports of cement, rice and kerosene oil, and exports of onions and stone and marble increased in quantity.

Works

The work on the north quay, of which the estimated cost was Rs. 15·21 lakhs, was completed and the quay was opened to traffic on 13th October 1931. The warehouse on the southern extension was also completed and brought into use. The dredger "Madras" worked for 194 days and removed a quantity of 153,456 tons.

Madras Port Fund

136. The ordinary receipts and charges of the Port Fund were Rs. 2,42,365 and Rs. 2,30,027, respectively, as against Rs. 2,50,480 and Rs. 3,05,725 in the previous year.

Cochin

137. The total ordinary receipts of the Landing and Shipping Fund and Pilotage Fund of the Cochin Port during the year amounted to Rs. 5,95,110 and Rs. 59,945, respectively and the charges to Rs. 4,37,169 and Rs. 52,108, respectively. The balance of loan outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 36,14,934.

Traffic and trade

During the year 604 steamers and 396 sailing ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,407,150 and 27,225 tons, respectively, called at the port. There was an increase in the number and tonnage of coasting steamers but a slight fall in the foreign ships that called at the port during the year. The

trade of the port increased in tonnage, but declined in value. The tonnage of imports amounted to 455,342 tons and their value to Rs. 517·19 lakhs, the tonnage for the previous year having been 396,806. Increased quantities of rice, paddy and other grains were imported, and petrol was imported for the first time at this port. Exports declined slightly in quantity from 101,354 to 90,061 tons. Their value amounted to Rs. 408·85 lakhs. The principal cause of the diminution was a fall in the shipments of coir produce and coconut oil.

Works

For part of the year the dredger "Lord Willingdon" was engaged in dredging a channel 3,400 feet long and 350 feet wide on the Ernakulam side of the Venduruthi reclamation. Afterwards it was used in widening the northern portion of the Mattancherri channel from 800 feet to 1,000 feet. Ordinary maintenance dredging was done as usual.

Cochin Port Fund

138. The receipts of the Cochin Port Fund amounted to Rs. 5,23,740 and the charges to Rs. 2,51,503. The closing cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,21,698. A sum of Rs. 1,70,759 was collected as port dues.

Tuticorin Port Trust

Finance

139. The revenue receipts at Tuticorin, which is the third port of the Presidency, amounted to Rs. 3,78,355 against Rs. 3,56,443 in the preceding year. The working expenses of the fund, including part payment towards the cost of the dredger, interest on loans and repayments towards capital of loans and maintenance of plant, amounted to Rs. 8,63,033. The amount of loan outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 20,67,768.

Traffic and trade

Four hundred and seventy-four steamers of 1,268,902 tons and 410 sailing vessels of 25,402 tons entered the port during the year. The total tonnage showed an increase of 96,127 tons over the previous year. Owing to the fall in prices the value of the sea-borne trade of the port during the year fell from Rs. 913·05 lakhs to Rs. 749·86 lakhs. However the tonnage both of imports and exports increased, the quantity of imports being 332,262 tons and of exports 123,884 tons. The principal imports were grains, kerosene oil and coal and the exports, grains, tea, raw cotton and cotton yarn.

The number of passengers sailing to and from the port was 92,502.

Works

The reclamation and extension of the revetment wall to the dry dock were completed. The new dredger "Tuticorin" arrived during the year and was put in commission to dredge the existing boat channel to a width of 400 feet.

Tuticorin Port Fund

140. The total receipts of the Tuticorin Port Fund were Rs. 1,67,251 and the charges Rs. 52,601. There was a closing cash balance of Rs. 1,56,401. A sum of Rs. 1,49,941 was collected under port dues.

Vizagapatam Port

141. Exports from Vizagapatam Port declined from 43,704 tons to 34,756 tons, owing entirely to lower shipments of groundnuts and manganese ore. Imports increased from 5,396 tons to 9,155 tons. One hundred and fifty-six steamers with a tonnage of 433,123 tons called at the port during the year. The number of passengers sailing to and arriving from Rangoon was 42,732.

Port department

Minor ports

142. The value of the trade of all the minor ports of the Presidency excluding those mentioned above was Rs. 20·40 crores compared with Rs. 26·05 crores in the previous year. Among these ports Calicut leads the way with a total trade of Rs. 6·01 crores and Cocanada comes second with Rs. 3·64 crores. The number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from these ports was 472,332 as against 598,701, the largest number being recorded at Dhanushkodi. Twelve thousand nine hundred and nineteen vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 6,593,052 entered the ports except Tuticorin and Cochin as against 12,839 vessels with a tonnage of 6,413,473 in the previous year. The total collection of port dues amounted to Rs. 4·99 lakhs compared with Rs. 5·06 lakhs.

Works

Works on the overhaul of the north and south piers at Calicut was in progress. A new decking of cement concrete and mild steel trough plates was completed at Tellicherry. The jetty and approach road to the north wharf were practically completed at Malpe and at Cocanada some improvements to the dry dock were carried out.

The ordinary receipts of the port and marine funds of the minor ports were Rs. 12,17,613 and the ordinary charges Rs. 7,52,074.

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND SULPHUR LICENCES (1931)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and on the transactions in sulphur*]

Arms Act

143. There were 76,493 licences under the Indian Arms Act in force during 1931 compared with 78,109 in the previous year. These licences covered the possession of 2,033 rifled arms, 67,361 smooth-bore guns, 4,858 revolvers and pistols and 3,337 other weapons. There were 58,756 licences for going armed for sport, protection or display and 16,569 for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle. The remaining licences were mostly for the transport and sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Explosives Act

144. The number of licences issued under the Indian Explosives Act was 7,407 as compared with 10,700 in the previous year. Out of this number 3,313 licences were for the possession of explosives for blasting purposes and most of these were granted in the Coimbatore district. The next largest class was that of licences for the possession and sale of explosives, which numbered 2,305.

Prosecutions

Five hundred and seven prosecutions were instituted during the year under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act as compared with 474 in the previous year. The number which resulted in conviction was 430.

Sulphur licences

145. Twenty-two new sulphur licences were issued and 317 old licences were in force during the year making a total of 339. The quantity of sulphur covered by the licences was 1,085 tons as against 1,068 tons in the preceding year.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

AGRICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1931–32; Statistical Abstract for British India Agricultural Statistics*]

General

146. The axe of retrenchment had to be laid on this department during the year, and three gazetted and twelve non-gazetted posts were abolished. The sanction of seven new posts of Agricultural Demonstrator which was obtained during the year was subsequently cancelled. However there was no serious curtailment of the department's activities or the results achieved. A new paddy research station was opened at Berhampur, a block of land of 32 acres being taken on a five years' lease for this purpose.

Agricultural education

147. Forty-five students were selected for admission to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, out of 321 applicants. Three failed students of the previous year were allowed to resume the course. Forty-eight students appeared for the B.Sc. Part I, and 31 of them completed it. Out of 56 who appeared at the same time for the B.Sc. Part II, 31 qualified themselves for the degree. Revised regulations and a revised syllabus for the B.Sc. Agricultural course were approved by the University to come into force from the academic year 1932–33. As the Agricultural Middle School at Taliparamba had not attracted a sufficient number of pupils it was closed from 1st April 1932. The school at Usilampatti maintained by the Madura District Board continued to work during the year and the number of pupils increased from 15 to 23. Three schools for farm-labourers, both juvenile and adult, were working at Anakapalle, Palur and

Coimbatore. The strength of the two former improved, while that of the school at Coimbatore declined. At all the agricultural research stations there is provision for those who are interested in taking a course in practical farming. Unfortunately the general public have not made use of these facilities to any appreciable extent. Where students have been forthcoming it has been with the object of obtaining employment on the stations and not of developing their own cultivation.

148. The Botanical Research Section was occupied with identifying specimens sent to it not only by officers of the department but by members of the general public, and with tabulation and collection of specimens for the herbarium which it maintains. A botanical survey was in progress in Ganjām, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara districts and nearly 3,000 specimens of flowering plants were collected. The section was also engaged on economic work, such as the study of the quality of various fodder grasses and the investigation of means of eradicating the pernicious weed, *Alternanthera echinata* (khaki weed), a native of South America which was inadvertently introduced into South India not long ago. The Chemical Section was occupied as usual in analysing samples of soil, manures and fodders sent to it by Government departments and the public. Experiments were made to test the influence of various types of manure on different crops. It was established that organic manures such as cattle manure and oil-cakes have a more potent influence on the nutritive value of a crop than other manures like mineral fertilizers. Experiments in the feeding of cattle revealed that the Kangayam breed is a more economic feeder than the Ongole, which in turn is superior economically to the American animal. At the Hagari Agricultural Station the conservation and movement of moisture in soil was studied. Research

Research work in the culture of all the principal crops was done at the various stations. Tests in millets were made at Hagari and Nandyal and two trained assistants were engaged in this work, Crops

which was chiefly concerned with sorghum, the most important cereal grain of the Ceded Districts. Two strains of ragi, which have been found to give a good yield, are being introduced in the Coimbatore and Salem districts. Selection work in this crop has been going on at the station at Anakapalle. Paddy research was done at five stations, including one which was newly opened in Ganjām district. Seed was also grown and distributed from three other stations. Most of the strains developed have been consistently giving yields above the standard. A variety of semi-dry paddy from the Kurnool district, which was tested at Palur, was very promising and gave a yield of 3,100 lb. per acre, ripening in 114 days. Tests were also made to find an early-ripening crop for the Gōdāvari and Kistna delta second-crop cultivation. It was revealed that it is possible to advance the harvest of a crop by a month by adjusting the method of raising seedlings. Cotton research was done at four centres. It was found that cotton gave a much higher yield when grown in succession to groundnuts than after other crops. It was also proved that a better yield can be obtained in certain areas by sowing Cambodia cotton about a month earlier than is the custom among the ryots. A trial of Cambodia cotton raised in December and irrigated for two months only proved successful. If this is taken up by the ryots in the Kistna and Gōdāvari delta tracts it will provide a method of utilizing water in the canals which usually runs to waste after the first paddy crop has been harvested. Fifty species of fodder crops were raised at the Coimbatore station with a view to selecting and developing the most promising. Manurial experiments at the Nanjanad station showed that though the manured plots were greener than the unmanured plots there was no appreciable difference in growth, though the cattle preferred the pasture which had been treated with manure. Sugarcane research was done at Anakapalle, Samalkota and Palur. This was directed chiefly towards the development of drought-resisting and early ripening strains. As fruit is becoming more and more an article of diet

among the middle classes efforts are being made to render its culture a profitable concern. Plantains were studied at Samalkota and an orchard of different varieties of citrus was planted at Anakapalle. At the three stations in the hills, peaches, plums, mangosteens and other fruits were cultivated. Fifty-three varieties of groundnut were under trial, of which 23 have given significantly better yields than the local mauritius variety.

Agricultural pests and diseases

149. The Entomological section was engaged in investigating a number of pests which attack paddy and other crops. Demonstrations were also made by the district staff to indicate to agriculturists how these pests, especially the paddy grasshopper, can be kept in check. The special staffs which were employed to control this insect and the coconut caterpillar have been disbanded. Notification under the Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act have been in force regarding these pests. The Mycological section dealt with fungus diseases such as paddy blast, seedling blight and bollrot on cotton, and wilt on groundnut, plantain, redgram and betel-vine. Some of the staff were transferred to the districts to deal with the diseases on the spot.

Livestock

150. Three livestock research stations are maintained. They are engaged chiefly in breeding cows for milk, buffaloes and breeding bulls. The chief breeds on which work is being done are the Kangayam, Ongole, Scindi, cross-breds and buffaloes. The department owned 897 head of cattle, besides seven breeding bulls at stud in Madras. One hundred and twenty-eight breeding bulls were distributed throughout the Presidency for stud purposes. Work on the breeding of sheep, pigs and poultry was also done as a side line.

Demonstration

151. The results obtained by experiment and research would be of little benefit without an effective medium for making them known to the cultivating classes. The chief method of bringing these results home to the ryots is the raising of demonstration plots at selected contres. Recently it has been found that this work is likely to be more beneficial when concentrated in a smaller

number of villages than was the practice in the past. During the year there were 507 such centres in which demonstration was done and over 2,000 demonstration plots were cultivated under improved methods. As usual exhibitions and lectures were given at fairs, festivals and on other suitable occasions, and three agricultural exhibition vans toured throughout the Presidency. Distribution of seeds and agricultural implements is another main item in the work of the district staff. Examples of the achievements in this direction during the year are the distribution of 232,002 lb. of Cambodia cotton seed and 200 tons of paddy seed and the sale of approximately 880 iron ploughs in the Presidency.

Finance

152. The expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 17,73,165 and its receipts Rs. 2,09,536. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 20,29,559 and Rs. 2,28,196.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

[*Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1931–32*]

General

153. The strength of the cadre of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was reduced during the year by 4 to 264. Four dispensaries were closed as a measure of retrenchment and the sanction for three new dispensaries which was given during the year was subsequently withdrawn by Government. The number of in and out-patients treated in the veterinary institutions in the Presidency was 193,506 as against 168,270 in the previous year. The number of cases supplied with medicine but not brought to institutions during the year was 14,375 compared with 7,783 in 1930–31.

A special rinderpest officer was appointed to conduct an investigation throughout the Presidency with a view to ascertaining the most economical and efficient doses of serum required to protect cattle from rinderpest and suggesting means of improving the statistics relating to outbreaks of

the disease. He began work in the Ongole area, which includes practically the whole of the Andhra country, where the Ongole breed predominates. His investigation will be extended to five other areas.

Itinerating staff

154. Six additional posts of touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, which had previously been sanctioned by Government, were filled up with effect from 1st May 1931, but later in the year these posts were abolished as a measure of economy. The total number of posts at the end of the year was 97, as in the previous year. 74,147 cases were treated by the itinerating staff (of which 33,220 were contagious cases) as against 56,541 in the previous year.

Diseases

155. There has been a considerable decrease in the mortality of cattle from contagious diseases during the year, the total number of deaths reported being 56,634 as against 99,890 in the previous year. The districts which suffered most during the year were Ganjām, Kurnool, Guntūr and Nellore.

Rinderpest

As in the previous years rinderpest has been responsible for about 50 per cent of the total mortality from contagious diseases, although the incidence of this disease in the Presidency as a whole has been milder during the year in comparison with previous years. The number of deaths from the disease reported during the year was 28,412 against 59,323 during the previous year and 106,046 during 1929–30. It is anticipated that the incidence of rinderpest will not materially increase again for two or three years. The number of inoculations performed during the year by the serum simultaneous method was 113,566 as against 147,880 and by the serum alone method 759 as against 1,136 of the previous year.

Other diseases

Anthrax was the cause of 4,734 deaths among cattle compared with 4,983 in the previous year. Deaths from black-quarter declined from 8,416 to 5,358. Although there were severe outbreaks of hæmorrhagic septicaemia in some of the districts, owing to prompt preventive measures the number of deaths decreased from 7,104, the figure for the

previous year, to 6,145. Foot-and-mouth disease accounted for 1,753 deaths as against 1,828 in the year before.

Miscellaneous

156. The staff of the department examined 229 animals for malicious injury during the year. Outside Madras City 8,426 convictions under the Act for the Prevention of cruelty to animals were obtained as against 8,421 during the previous year. In 1,737 cases the animals were remanded to the veterinary institutions declared as infirmaries under the Act for treatment. Lethal chambers for the destruction of stray dogs maintained by local boards and municipalities were periodically inspected by the staff of the department. Castrations performed during the year numbered 31,760 compared with 23,487 in 1930-31.

Veterinary College

157. Consequent on the introduction last year of the new curriculum there has been during the year under report a considerable improvement in the practical side of the instruction imparted to the students. Altogether 125 students were receiving instruction at the college during the year. Forty-eight third-year students appeared for their diploma examination and 39 were successful. No refresher course was held during the year. The number of admissions to the hospital attached to the college increased as compared with the previous year, the figures for the two years 1931-32 and 1930-31 being 4,680 and 3,794, respectively. The total number of cases treated at the branch veterinary dispensary at Rāyapuram increased from 2,125 to 2,958.

The number of specimens received and examined in the pathological and parasitological sections of the laboratory attached to the college was 4,361. The production of rinderpest virus was carried on regularly throughout the year and 234,450 cubic centimetres of virus were prepared.

Finance

158. The expenditure of the department decreased during the year from Rs. 11,71,076 to Rs. 10,27,461. The receipts of the department increased from Rs. 35,443 to Rs. 36,385.

FISHERIES

[*Administration Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 30th June 1932*]

General

159. The activities of the department had to be curtailed during the year in view of the general necessity for economy, and it was decided to dispose of the trawler "Lady Goschen" and to abandon the survey of deep-sea fisheries. The rural piscicultural section was also abolished during the year. Other research work has been carried on and concrete results are being obtained, particularly in the breeding of fresh-water fish. The fishing season on the whole was poor, and it appeared at one time that the fishermen on parts of the West Coast were in danger of starvation, but the situation subsequently improved.

Marine fisheries

Deep-sea fishing

160. No work was done by the trawler during the year as it was disabled with a damaged boiler. It has now been decided to sell it. A Yorkshire "coble," or motor-boat specially designed for launching off beaches against heavy seas, was purchased, but as it was only possible to use it in conjunction with the trawler no experiments could be made with it during the year.

Research

The Assistant Biologist began an extensive examination and study of sardine scales and their rings at the West Hill Biological Station, Calicut. Plankton was also collected and routine statistics were compiled. Similarly at the Krusadai Biological Station research on the East Coast sardine was conducted and observation of pearl oysters was continued. Besides this numerous specimens of food fish were collected, and a daily record of hydrographical observations was maintained. At the Vizagapatam Station material, both in the form of specimens and notes, was collected for the bulletin on "Fish and Fisheries of the Madras Presidency," which was under preparation.

Tanur Experimental Station

On account of the extremely poor fishing season the drift net experiments were not resumed, but experiments for improving the artificial drier for prawns were continued. Various tests have been

made to prevent taint in salt fish by the use of hypochlorite. The output at the station for the year was 969 lb. cured fish, 51,961 lb. fishmeal and eight gallons of third-class oil, and receipts amounted to Rs. 2,353 against Rs. 2,133 in the previous year.

Private oil and guano factories

During the year only 21 factories worked in the South Kanara and Malabar districts, though 32 factories took out licences. Sardines were not plentiful, and consequently fish-oil was scarce and its price was considerably enhanced.

Fish-curing yards

On the East Coast there were 53 fish-curing yards and their transactions during the year showed an increase mainly due to the phenomenal success of the ribbon fish fishery. On the West Coast 60 fish-curing yards were working at the beginning of the year, one new yard was opened but nine yards were subsequently closed as a measure of retrenchment. The transactions on these yards slightly increased but were still below normal owing to the continued absence of sardine and mackerel shoals.

Oysters

The Gokulapalli oyster beds produced 96,300 oysters during the year. A statistical study of the relative number and size of oysters in different zones has been undertaken.

Inland fisheries

161. Experiments in deep water tank fishing were continued at Mopad. The fish caught were almost exclusively carp. The catla or the north Indian carp, which was stocked in the reservoir, has begun to appear prominently in the catches. A commencement was made in hatching hilsa at Bezwada, and success was achieved in breeding gourami, mullet, catla and megalops in various inland waters. But the experiments with tench and English carp at Praema have not been successful. The season was favourable for stocking operations, and a number of tanks and reservoirs were stocked with gourami, etroplus and catla.

Pearl and chank fisheries

162. Experiments in marking chanks to estimate their rate of growth and to determine their migrations were continued. The catch of chanks off the Tinnevelly coast was lower than last year. The collection of chanks on the Tanjore coast was also carried on departmentally during the year,

while the other chank fisheries were leased. No pearl fishing was done, and a number of pearl banks were examined but found virtually bare of oysters.

163. It has been decided to reduce the staff of the Fisheries Training Institute for the sake of economy. This year thirty students were under training at the Institute and twelve out of thirteen students who appeared for the final examination passed. Thirty-seven village schools were working at the close of the year, a reduction of four from the previous year's figure and 3,719 students were attending the schools. The co-operative societies for fishermen worked fairly well both on the East and West Coasts. Social work was done to promote education and temperance among the fishermen. **Social and economic activities**

The popularity of the institution was maintained although the number of visitors declined from 88,810 to 85,413. This is due to the Aquarium having been closed to the public on two occasions owing to flooding after heavy rain. Gate collections amounted to Rs. 6,565. Marine Aquarium

164. The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 6,50,605 compared with Rs. 7,56,820 in the year preceding. The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,41,224 compared with Rs. 4,40,418. The receipts were again affected by the slump in the chank market, and the sales of island fisheries were also poor. **Finance**

WEATHER AND CROPS

(FASLI 1341—1ST JULY 1931 TO 30TH JUNE 1932)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1341; Statistical Abstract for British India Agricultural Statistics*]

165. The south-west monsoon became active on the West Coast only from about the middle of June. Rainfall was moderate and interrupted till September except on the West Coast where there were excessive rains in August. A depression formed in the Bay of Bengal off the Circars' coast during the third week in September and uniformly **South-west monsoon**

good rains were received in the Presidency. A further depression in the Bay of Bengal off the Circars' coast developed into a storm on the 11th October which moved westwards and crossed the coast near Calingapatam on the 13th causing fairly widespread rain in Ganjām and Vizagapatam between the 13th and the 15th. There was also considerable damage to crops, property, and railway lines in the Vizagapatam district. After the 17th, the south-west monsoon abated and a transition to the north-east monsoon set in. On the whole the south-west monsoon was below the average except in East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, and the West Coast. There were freshes in the main rivers and channels and tanks connected with them received adequate supplies.

Sowings

Sowings of the early crops were generally satisfactory or above normal except in the Deccan and Central districts (dry crops only) and the south.

The condition of the early crops was generally fair.

North-east monsoon

166. A depression on the 24th October formed in the Bay of Bengal and, moving in a north-easterly direction, caused fairly widespread rain on the north Madras coast till the 27th. A depression again formed in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal on the 29th, intensified into a storm in the course of the 30th, and moving north-westwards, crossed the coast between Masulipatam and Nellore on the 31st morning. Fairly widespread and locally heavy rain fell in the Presidency on the last three days of the month and on the 1st November. The rainfall in October was below the average except in the Circars, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, and Chittoor. In November, the monsoon was active in south-east Madras where scattered falls of rain occurred on most of the days during the month. Rainfall extended occasionally to Malabar, the Deccan, and the north Madras coast. In December, a depression formed to the south-east of Ceylon on the morning of the 9th and moved north-westwards to the south-east Arabian Sea. The result was very heavy rain in south-east Madras, on the 9th, 10th and 11th, causing

floods in the rivers and damage to crops in the Tinnevelly district. Conditions were again unsettled to the south-east of Ceylon on the 21st morning. A storm formed on the 22nd, moved north-westwards, and crossed the coast about twenty miles south of Negapatam on the 24th evening. It was responsible for fairly widespread rain with locally heavy falls in south-east Madras and for breaches in the railway and telegraph lines. January was practically rainless. On the whole, the north-east monsoon was above the average except in the Deccan and Malabar.

Sowings

Sowings of late wet crops were satisfactory while sowings of the late dry crops were restricted or below normal except in the south.

The condition of the late crops was generally fair.

Rainfall in later season

167. There were local rains in the last week of February. March was practically rainless. Unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal off the Coromandel coast resulted in thunder-storms and rain in parts between the 12th and the 14th of April. Conditions were unsettled in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal after the 14th May and fairly widespread thunder-storms and rain occurred in south-east Madras from the 15th to 18th and in the north Madras coast on the 18th. A temporary advance of the monsoon occurred in the south-east Arabian Sea on the 18th and conditions became unsettled off Malabar ; widespread and locally heavy rain occurred on the West Coast between the 18th and 25th. The monsoon current began to retreat withdrawing from the south-east Arabian Sea after the 26th. During the period of retreat, very rough seas and gales were experienced along and off Malabar; a gale accompanied by local heavy rain swept over Calicut on the 24th and did considerable damage to railway and telegraph lines and to property. On the whole, the hot weather rains were above the average owing to the rains in May.

Character of the season

168. The season for the Presidency as a whole was fairly satisfactory though it was not as good as in the preceding two years.

Remissions

169. Land revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in the less favoured parts of West Gōdāvari (Rs. 73,683), Bellary (Rs. 60,400), Anantapur (Rs. 1,37,987), Cuddapah (Rs. 68,185), Chittoor (Rs. 51,959), North Arcot (Rs. 35,529), and Tanjore (Rs. 1,52,603). Parts of Bellary having been hard hit by continuous adverse seasons, the suspended revenue of fasli 1338 to the extent of Rs. 1,31,182 and half the dry assessment of fasli 1341 to the extent of Rs. 3,11,554 were remitted; the collection of Rs. 11,598 being the assessment of fasli 1339, Rs. 1,86,557 being the assessment of fasli 1340, and Rs. 55,094, a portion of the assessment of fasli 1341, was postponed to fasli 1342. The payment of takkavi instalments was also postponed in parts. The taluks mainly affected were Bellary, Siruguppa, Rayadrug, and Alur. Five test works were opened in the taluks of Alur and Bellary in June 1932.

HORTICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1931-32; Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for 1931-32*]

Government gardens

170. The Botanical Gardens at Ootacamund and Coonoor, besides being centres of attraction to visitors on account of their beauty and orderliness, are useful as experimental and distributing centres. A number of flowers and seedlings were sold to the public and various plants and seeds were presented to the Gardens during the year.

Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras

171. The nursery department of Society's gardens was developed to an appreciable extent. New varieties of tropical aquatics were imported and gave very successful results in the water lily pond. Several important plant novelties were made available to the Society by the courtesy of the Hon'ble Lady Beatrix Stanley. Other novelties have been acquired either through the generosity of members of the Society or through exchange with other botanical gardens.

The annual flower show was held as usual at the nursery gardens on the 13th and 14th February 1932.

FORESTS

[*Report on the administration of the Forest Department for the year 1931–32; Statistical Abstract for British India—Forests*]

General

172. Considerable progress was made in the year in the organization of management and the preparation of working plans. There has, too, been a steady access of knowledge of the sylvicultural requirements of the principal species, while the correct methods of establishing regeneration have become better understood. In the present straitened times the demand for forest materials has naturally fallen short of the quantities which can be exploited under the plans. The obvious step of curtailing output so as to avoid the accumulation of timber stocks has been taken and consequently there has been a restriction of expenditure under all heads. As usual, special consideration was shown to hill men and jungle tribes in order to induce them to co-operate with the department in preserving hill forests. They were provided with work and rewarded when they gave assistance in fire protection. The subject of game preservation received increased attention, as it was found that poaching was on the increase and certain species of game, particularly the ibex in the Tinnevelly division, were becoming rapidly scarcer. Proposals were pending for the constitution of certain areas as game preserves.

Working plans

173. Sanctioned working plans or schemes for 9,793 square miles were in existence at the close of the year. This area included plans for reserves under panchayat management. Plans for some 3,300 square miles were under preparation or awaiting sanction while areas without plans at all amounted to about 7,000 square miles. The special branch engaged in the preparation of working plans has now completed the plans for seven tracts and is engaged in five other areas. Investigations in Kollegal have disclosed that bamboo exists in sufficient quantity and can readily be made available for a paper mill, which could conveniently be situated at Mettur.

Supply of produce

Timber

174. The total output of timber was 63,740 tons compared with 85,580 tons in the previous year. Of this, 23,240 tons were removed by Government agency and 36,140 tons by purchasers. The decreases occurred both in the reserves and in unreserved forests. The quantity of timber departmentally collected and remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,247,000 cubic feet as against 1,413,000 cubic feet in the previous year.

Fuel

The amount of fuel removed from reserved and leased forests was 219,562 tons, while the output of unreserves was 15,950 tons. There was a fall amounting to 13,525 tons under removals by purchasers which was mainly due to the sale of a smaller number of coupes in the Kurnool West and Cuddapah South divisions.

Bamboos

The value of bamboos removed by all agencies was Rs. 3·44 lakhs against Rs. 3·94 lakhs in the previous year.

Sandalwood

Sales of sandalwood increased from 564 tons to 672 tons and the prices obtained from Rs. 4·41 lakhs to Rs. 6·13 lakhs. The average price realized was Rs. 912 per ton as against Rs. 782 in the previous year.

Minor forest produce

The revenue derived from minor forest produce decreased from Rs. 6·44 lakhs to Rs. 6·03 lakhs in the year. There was a considerable falling off in the lease amounts of avaram bark. The lease for collecting the fruit of dhupa (*Vateria indica*) in several divisions was cancelled as the marketing of the fruit became unprofitable. Experiments in lac cultivation continued in the North Salem, North Coimbatore and Madura divisions.

Free grants

The estimated value of forest produce removed by free grantees and right holders amounted to Rs. 88,760 against Rs. 85,120 in the previous year. Most of the free grants were for reconstruction of houses destroyed by fire and floods.

Grazing

175. An extent of 12·73 per cent of the total forest area managed by the department was closed to grazing either throughout or for part of the year. Grazing permits were issued for 1,409,175 animals and a revenue of Rs. 5·59 lakhs was

collected. Ninety-two thousand five hundred and fifteen animals grazed free of charge. In the panchayat forests permits were issued for 895,450 animals, while 1,892 animals were allowed free grazing. The average incidence of grazing in reserved forests under the control of the department was 5·9 acres per animal as compared with 5·5 acres in the previous year. It is probable that much of the forest is overgrazed.

Commercial undertakings

176. During the year the liquidation of the Russellkonda saw mill was completed and the entire machinery and buildings, except those transferred to the Public Works Department, were sold for Rs. 25,000. The Chenat Nair concern continued in liquidation.

Mount Stuart

Extraction in the Mount Stuart forests during the year was restricted to 72,665 cubic feet as against 115,617 cubic feet in the previous year. A quantity of 40,975 cubic feet was sold at the Pollachi depot compared with 91,034 cubic feet in the previous year, but the average price obtained increased slightly owing to the greater proportion of teak to junglewood sold. Logs of inferior quality amounting to 18,975 cubic feet were sold in the forest, and the average price realized decreased slightly. Two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight cubic feet of sawn timber were sold as against 5,707 cubic feet in the previous year. The average rate per cubic foot increased from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2-2-0. The year's work showed a profit of Rs. 17,127 against a loss of Rs. 3,704 in 1930-31.

Nilambur

During the year 312,409 cubic feet of timber were extracted in the Nilambur Valley, of which 156,730 were removed from the plantations and the remainder from the natural forest. Sales in the forest amounted to 161,692 cubic feet, of which 99,871 cubic feet were teakwood, as against 120,182 cubic feet, of which 88,280 were teakwood, in the previous year. The average prices both of teak and other species increased considerably and the profit on the sales in the forest rose from Rs. 41,026 to Rs. 84,157. 187,137 cubic feet were floated to the Beypore depot against 356,448 cubic feet in

1930-31. Teak to the extent of 94,595 cubic feet was sold and here too the average rate improved over last year's. The average rate for other species, of which 111,593 cubic feet were sold, declined slightly. Sleeper operations continued during the year and 11,118 sleepers were supplied to the railways. A quantity of 13,122 cubic feet of old mill-sawn scantlings was disposed of at an unfavourable price resulting in a loss of Rs. 3,594. The year's work on the whole resulted in a profit of Rs. 1·94 lakhs against Rs. 1·86 lakhs in 1930–31.

Wynaad

Extraction was restricted to 81,728 cubic feet against 328,454 cubic feet in the previous year. Sales at the forest depots amounted to 69,707 cubic feet, the average rate declining slightly. At the Nanjangud depot 17,933 cubic feet were disposed of, and at the Mysore depot 31,524 cubic feet. At both these depots the rates obtained were less than in the previous year. A quantity of 8,029 cubic feet of old mill-sawn scantlings were sold and 5,177 sleepers were supplied to the railways. The compilation of the accounts of the division on commercial lines was discontinued.

Forest Utilization Officer

The Forest Utilization Officer continued to organize and conduct sales of logs, sawn scantlings and sleepers. The turnover of the department for the year was Rs. 7·94 lakhs against Rs. 12·43 lakhs in the previous year. He continued to arrange for the supply of specimens of timbers for tests at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Information regarding important Indian markets for local timbers was kept up-to-date. No consignments were made overseas during the year, but there have been enquiries from the Timber Adviser to the High Commissioner.

Sylviculture

177. The Provincial Sylviculturist worked mainly on the West Coast and in other major forests. Elsewhere sylvicultural research was done by the district officers. Various experiments whose success can only be gauged after a fairly long period of years are in progress for obtaining regeneration of teak and of sal. The planting of casuarina was continued in Lower Gōdāvari and Nellore. Artificial propagation of sandal continued in a number of districts with varying degrees

of success. On the whole the culture of this species is increasing and is proving a valuable source of revenue.

General administration

178. The total area of reserved forests was 18,958 square miles at the end of the year, of which 3,404 square miles were classed as ryots' forests. Eight square miles were disreserved during the year and 1½ square miles were added. The area of reserved lands increased during the year from 350 square miles to 453 square miles.

Forest settlement

An area of 199 square miles was under settlement during the year, and settlement operations were completed in 22 square miles. The selection and demarcation of blocks for reservation in the Rampa Agency was completed and an area of 150 miles for reservation in the Ganjām Agency was selected.

Demarcation

A length of 33 miles of new boundaries was demarcated at a cost of Rs. 2,488 and a total length of 17,424 miles was kept in repair at a cost of Rs. 4,579. Eighty-four miles of frontier boundaries were inspected by Gazetted Officers.

Roads and communications

Forty miles of new roads were constructed and 2,075 miles of existing roads were repaired. The principal new work during the year was on two girder bridges and a length of connecting road in the Nilambur division. Expenditure on new works amounted to Rs. 39,025 and on repairs to Rs. 1,14,708.

Other works

A sum of Rs. 0·79 lakh was spent on building works and Rs. 5,761 on the construction and repair of wells and tanks, etc.

Livestock

Six elephants were captured during the year and five calves were born. Twenty-three elephants were sold and nine died or were destroyed. At the end of the year there were 111 elephants valued at Rs. 2·75 lakhs as against 132 at the end of the previous year. There were also 39 buffaloes, bullocks and asses.

Protection from fire

An area of 935 square miles was protected by early burning. Special fire protection was attempted over an area of 4,070 square miles, of which 341 square miles was unsuccessful. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 32,734. Rewards

amounting to Rs. 2,545 were distributed to the Khonds in the Ganjām division, Koyas and Reddis of the Upper Gōdāvari division and to forest dwellers in the Lower Gōdāvari division.

Forest panchayats

An area of 3,338 square miles classified as ryots' forests was under the management of the Board of Revenue. These forests were managed by 971 panchayats and paid a rent of Rs. 1·51 lakhs. The eradication of prickly-pear by the cochineal insect progressed satisfactorily in all areas and in certain forests the dibbling of avaram seed proved a success.

Forest College

Nineteen students passed out of the Forest College, Coimbatore, of whom sixteen secured higher standard certificates. Eighteen students were deputed from other provinces or Indian States and there were two private students. Twenty-one Government students from the Forest department have been deputed for training in the 1932–1934 classes.

Forest offences

The total number of forest offences of all kinds was 23,876, of which 14,305 were compounded and 8,071 taken to court. A sum of Rs. 1·66 lakhs was realized from compounding fees.

Finance

179. The total revenue, excluding the results of the two commercial undertakings, amounted to Rs. 39·95 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 39·87 lakhs as against Rs. 45·24 lakhs and Rs. 42·76 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. Adding the profits on the so-called commercial undertakings there was a cash surplus of Rs. 2·68 lakhs, compared with Rs. 7·14 lakhs in the previous year. Revenue from sandalwood increased, but that from other sources declined. The reduction in expenditure was effected by the abandonment or postponement of works and the reduction of salaries and allowances.

MINES AND QUARRIES (1931)

[*Report of the Director of Industries on the administration of Mines and Quarries for the year 1931; Statistical Abstract for British India—Mineral production*]

Output

180. The output of manganese in the districts of Vizagapatam and Bellary and of magnesite in

the Salem district showed a further contraction during the year, the total quantities of manganese raised being 5,389 tons in Vizagapatam and 44 tons in Bellary as against 13,213 tons and 3,460 tons respectively in the previous year, the fall in the output of the latter district being attributable to the closing of mines in the district on account of unfavourable market conditions. The fall in the output of magnesite in the Salem district during the year was due partly to the worldwide trade depression and partly to the high import duties imposed on the product in some foreign countries, particularly America. There was an appreciable decrease in the output of mica in the Nellore district and the Nilgiris, and of barytes in Kurnool, but there was a considerable increase in the output of this mineral in the Cuddapah district. The mining of phosphatic nodules and gypsum in the Trichinopoly district continued during the year, the output of the former being appreciably greater than in previous years. But there was a fall in the output of gypsum as compared with that of the previous year. Ninety prospecting licences and eight mining leases were granted during the year. Most of the former were for prospecting for barytes, while six of the mining leases were for working in mica.

General condition of the employees

181. The general health of the employees in the mines continued to be satisfactory and the mines were free from epidemics during the year. Wages varied considerably, the lowest rate being two to three annas paid to female labourers in the Nellore district. In the Nilgiris wages for male coolies ranged from 6 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 a day, this being the highest rate prevailing in the Presidency. The relations between labourers and employers continued to be satisfactory in all the districts.

Accidents

182. One accident was reported during the year. This was serious but not fatal.

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INDUSTRIES

[*Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1931-32; Statistical Abstract for British India—Industries*]

General

183. In view of the financial stringency the department had to restrict its participation in agricultural and industrial exhibitions to a few of the more important exhibitions held in the Presidency. A representative variety of soaps manufactured at the Kerala Soap Institute was displayed and demonstrations of the working of pumping and boring machinery, of improved textile appliances and of silk-worm rearing and reeling appliances were given.

Loans

184. Nine applications for loans were considered by the Board of Industries during the year but only two of these were recommended to Government for sanction. The Government sanctioned one loan of Rs. 8,000 for developments in a metal industries factory.

Assistance to trade and industry

185. The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information gave replies to enquiries received on industrial and commercial questions. During the year the number of enquiries received was well maintained. The Bureau works in close touch with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, and to a less extent either directly or indirectly with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London and Hamburg. Information has been supplied to firms in India and abroad relating to the products of this Presidency.

Investigation

186. A survey of the possibilities of ceramic industries in the Presidency was conducted by a Ceramic Assistant with a special staff. The survey was completed in all but five districts of the Presidency and is being continued in these districts during the current year. Experimental work was done on a small scale at the Leather Trades Institute and success was achieved in the bleaching of crocodile, lizard and snake skins. The Leather Research Chemist was engaged in analysing samples of water and materials from

tanneries. He also made experiments in the use of *Anogeissus latifolia* as a tanning material. An officer was also on duty for the investigation of stains on leather and toured in various districts in pursuance of this enquiry. Attention was concentrated on salt stains, grain damages, water stains and mould damages. Encouraging results were obtained in the eradication of salt stains. The Research Engineer at the Government Industrial Institute, Madras, investigated the means of utilizing waste oil from garages and the possibility of manufacturing lamp black on a commercial scale.

Cottage industries

187. The census of 1931 revealed an increase of 15 per cent in the number of hand-looms in the Presidency over the figures for 1921. These looms are engaged in weaving Madras handkerchiefs and lungis for export to West Africa and the Straits as well as other articles for home consumption. The department has taken up the question of introducing the industry of palmyra jaggery manufacture in certain tracts where palmyras grow in compact areas. Steps have been taken for demonstrating this process of manufacture in Cuddapah district. Demonstration of the treadle machine for button manufacture was carried out at Samalkot and Parlakimedi and keen interest was evinced by the public. There has been a decline in profits in the coir industry, the carpet industry and metal industries, three of the important cottage industries in the Presidency. The decline is merely due to the universal fall in prices.

Condition of important industries

188. The trade and industrial depression reduced the international trade of the world in the last quarter of the year under review to less than half of what it was in the corresponding quarter of 1929-30. Unsettled political conditions also adversely affected trade. The Madras Presidency, being a province dependent mainly on its primary products, felt the effects of the depression acutely. The cotton and jute industries in this Presidency had a comparatively favourable year. Production and employment in hosiery mills also increased

above the figures for the previous year. However the tanning industry suffered severely and exports declined by 10 per cent in weight and 17 per cent in value owing largely to the increase in tariffs in several countries. Employment in the oil-milling industry and in rice mills declined. The engineering industry also employed fewer people than before. The timber industry fared no better, political conditions in Bombay being the cause of reduced demand. The tile industry on the West Coast and the cigar industry have also been depressed. However the production of soap in the Madras Presidency has increased and several new factories have been started, mostly by students who have passed out of the Kerala Soap Institute. In the tea planting industry prices have been on the downward grade for about two years but the unfavourable prospect is likely to be relieved to a partial extent by the British preference granted to Empire-grown tea. The Indian Tea Cess Committee has been active throughout India in propaganda for the increased consumption of tea. Good crops of coffee were yielded during the season but there was a heavy fall in exports. On the other hand the demand for local consumption appears to be steadily increasing and thereby rendering the Indian producer less dependent on outside markets. There has been an improvement in prices. The rubber planting industry has been extremely badly affected. Most estates ceased tapping during the year but some continued production in anticipation of an agreement between England and Holland in regard to restriction of output. As no such agreement was reached tapping had by the close of the year in many cases ceased. The Industries department in co-operation with the department of Agriculture launched a campaign for increasing sugarcane cultivation and the manufacture of sugar with a view to making the Madras Presidency self-supporting in this respect. It is hoped to introduce hand or power-driven centrifugals for economic manufacture of sugar in small factories.

Government manufacturing concerns

Kerala Soap Institute

189. During the year the Institute was appointed as soap-makers to His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. In spite of the general trade depression there was some improvement over the previous year's figures both as regards production and sale of toilet soaps. Sales increased from Rs. 2,23,553 in 1930-31 to Rs. 2,41,698. The result of the year's working was a net profit of Rs. 12,436, after paying the interest of Rs. 19,885 on the capital invested by Government and meeting the cost of the educational side of the institution. This compares with a loss in the two previous years. During the year sixteen students were trained in soap-making. Some of the students have started soap factories of their own. In the laboratory of the Institute 630 analyses of oils, soaps and other products were conducted during the year. Some original research work was also done.

Government Industrial Institute, Madras

The experiments during the year consisted principally in finding cheaper substitutes for raw materials, their treatment and the effect of their use on the quality of finished products in the manufacture of printers' ink. A series of experiments were made for investigating the cause of corrosion in copper stills used for distilling mohwa flowers. Enquiries regarding the manufacture of fluid inks, fruit preservation, extraction of various oils, etc., were dealt with and replies furnished. Printer's ink was manufactured and 5,000 lb. were supplied for the use of the Government Press.

Textile section

Four weaving parties were at work in the districts. These parties gave practical demonstrations of the working of the departmental patent hand-driven sizing machine and supplied machine-sized warps in long lengths for use on hand-looms. The dyeing party demonstrated ærograph printing and improved methods of dyeing at various centres. On 31st March 1932, 77 students were undergoing training in the Textile Institute. These students came from 21 different districts of the Presidency. Two demonstrators have been posted to render practical assistance to the industrial and to the aided textile schools in the Presidency.

Sericulture

The Kollegal rearing party was at work in distributing seeds and inspecting rearings in villages. At the silk farm at Coonoor one crop of univoltine worms and two crops of hybrid worms were successfully reared. At the Hosur farm nine successful rearings were conducted during the year. Rearing work was also commenced at the silk farm at Palmaner with success. Sericultural work in the districts has been consolidated and extended during the year. A new centre at Ellore has been added. Five assistant demonstrators were supervising the work in the districts.

Engineering

The work of the Engineering Branch consisted mainly in the conduct of boring and pumping operations, the systematic inspection and maintenance under the compounding fee system of pumping installations and industrial machinery already at work, the purchase, erection and maintenance of pumping plants suitable for irrigation as well as for industrial machinery. During the year a scheme of localization of pumping and boring machinery and plants was introduced with a view to securing greater efficiency and control over expenditure. Under this arrangement the entire stock of pumping and boring tools which was formerly centralized in Madras was distributed among the several divisions. The department maintained twenty power drills, one air compressor drill and 106 hand-boring sets. The total number of borings put down and the depth bored during the year was 659 and 37,168 feet respectively as against 691 and 43,476 feet respectively in the previous year. Thirteen artesian borings were made during the year which discharged fresh water at rates varying from 5 to 250 gallons per minute. Forty-one pumping plants were maintained at the end of the year, of which six had become unserviceable. Seventy-six applications were made for their use. The department erected 52 plants of machinery during the year on payment of a nominal fee of 2 per cent of the capital cost of the machinery installed. Six sets of power-driven sugarcane-crushing mills are maintained and hired to the public. The demand for the use of these mills was heavy and

many of the applicants were disappointed. A free demonstration of sugarcane crushing was again given this year in the sugarcane-producing area of Vizagapatam district. At the Industrial Engineering Workshop in Madras experimental work is conducted and work is also executed for private persons. The amount realized from the work done during the year was Rs. 72,902.

190. Sixty-five scholarships for industrial study were awarded during the year. Six scholars from the Presidency were undergoing industrial training in the United Kingdom. Industrial education

There were 422 new admissions to the Government School of Technology, Madras, compared with 263 in the previous year. The strength of the school at the end of the year was 778. The Preparatory section continued to work on a temporary basis. The branch school attached to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops had a successful year. The strength of the Government Industrial Institute at Madura decreased from 90 to 83 owing to the closure of one section as a measure of retrenchment. The Government industrial schools at Calicut and Bellary and the Trade School at Mangalore continued to do satisfactory work, but their activities have also been restricted as a measure of economy. The strength of these schools at the end of the year was 69 in Bellary, 92 in Calicut and 91 in Mangalore. There were 279 students on the rolls of the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, at the end of the year against 263 in the previous year. The Fine Arts section is attracting pupils from other parts of India, and some of the works of pupils which were exhibited at the Fine Arts Exhibition were awarded gold and silver medals. Twenty students out of 34 passed in the various Government Technical examinations during the year. In addition to the institutions managed directly by the department, there were at the close of the year 68 industrial schools which were recognized by the department, of which 63 were in receipt of grants-in-aid. Over 6,000 pupils, among whom the Indian Christian Government industrial schools

community was most strongly represented, were receiving training in these schools.

Finance

191. The expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 11,08,293, a decrease of Rs. 3,13,241 from the previous year. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,01,077.

Manufacture of quinine

192. The work of the Government Quinine Factory at Naduvattam was hampered by the meagre supply of cinchona bark available for quinine extraction, and production was again maintained at a low level. Bark was not easily available as cinchona has been all but ousted in the locality by tea plantations. A quantity of 517,564 lb. of bark was worked, of which 392,986 lb. were locally purchased and the remainder obtained from the Government plantations at Naduvattam and Dodabetta and in the Ānamalais. The output of quinine sulphate was 22,307 lb. and of cinchona febrifuge 9,084 lb. The factory cost of production of quinine sulphate was Rs. 13-8-4 per lb. A trial consignment of "totaquina," a purified form of cinchona febrifuge, which has been sponsored by the Malarial Committee of the League of Nations, was made and distributed to various hospitals for trial. The selling of "treatments" in post offices, which was inaugurated in June 1930, made satisfactory progress and 2,167 lb. were thus disposed of as against 1,290 lb. in the previous year. An extent of 1,958 acres was under cinchona plantation in the three Government plantations at the end of the year. The plants in the Ānamalais estate were affected by water-logging owing to heavy rains. The Naduvattam plantation had favourable weather conditions and success was obtained there in the grafting of high-grade ledger plants on to stout roots of cinchona robusta. New nurseries were opened at Dodabetta and a number of cinchona seedlings were transplanted. The financial accounts disclosed a profit on the year's working of Rs. 22,790, a satisfactory increase of Rs. 13,103 over the previous year's results.

MANUFACTURES

[*Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for the year 1931; Statement of cotton and jute mills in the Madras Presidency for the year 1931-32*]

Cotton and jute mills

193. There were 26 cotton spinning and weaving mills at work with 796,120 spindles and 5,329 looms as against 23 mills with 753,520 spindles and 5,034 looms in the preceding year. The daily average number of persons employed in the spinning and weaving industry was 36,715 as against 34,284 in 1930-31. Twelve hosiery factories were at work, and employed 579 operatives. There were 353 gins and presses at work during the year, and the average number of persons employed on them was 19,826 daily. The protective duties and the swadeshi movement helped the cotton industry considerably. Japanese competition became serious in the last quarter of the year after Japan abandoned the gold standard. There were four jute mills at work in the Presidency, as in the preceding year. The average daily number of persons employed in this industry was 6,361 as against 6,211 in 1930-31.

Other industries

194. Apart from cotton and jute mills the number of factories in the Presidency coming under the Amended Indian Factories Act, 1922, was 1,020, of which 629 were perennial and 391 were seasonal. The average daily number of operatives employed in the factories was 63,997 as against 81,341 in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of persons employed in the principal industries:—

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.
Rice mills	10,803
Railway workshops	13,614
Brick and tile factories	5,611
Printing presses	4,130
Coffee works	4,194
Tea factories	2,792
Rope works	2,064
Sugar factories	2,215
Tobacco factories	2,514
Kerosene tinning and packing works	1,734

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.
Leather works and tanneries ...	1,526
General engineering	1,415
Bone, manure and oil mills	855
Coach building and motor repairing	1,026
Chemicals	997
Saw mills	752
Jewellery workshops...	533
Foundries—iron and brass	435
Metal works	482
Aluminium works	344
Tramway works	391

Factories (1931)

General

195. Fifty-seven new factories were registered during the year while 82 factories were struck off the register. In the previous year 98 new factories were registered and 60 were removed. Out of 1,636 factories on the register at the end of the year 1,470 were in commission during the year, the remaining 166 being closed. The average daily number of operatives employed in the factories which were in commission during the year was 137,377, of whom 33,761 were women, 4,094 boys and 2,388 girls. District Medical Officers continued to be Certifying Surgeons in their respective districts and 7,010 certificates of age and fitness for juveniles were issued during the year. Prosecutions were taken up and convictions obtained in seven cases of violation of the provisions in the Act relating to children.

Inspections

All the factories that were in commission during the year were inspected by officers of the department with the exception of 61, most of which were found closed at the time of the Inspector's visit. One hundred and eighty-eight unregistered factories were also inspected; of these 51 were subsequently registered. Most of the registered factories were inspected twice or three times.

Health

The health of the operatives was generally good and no epidemics among them were reported during the year. The cleanliness of factory premises and their surroundings was well maintained and as a rule the suggestions of the District and Municipal Health Officers were promptly carried out. However prosecutions had to be resorted to in fifteen cases and convictions were obtained in all of them.

Wages

There was an increase in the average rate of wage of eight classes of skilled labourers while there was a decrease in thirteen classes. The average wage for such labour ranged from As. 8-7 for an oilman to Rs. 1-5-6 for an engine driver. The wage paid for unskilled labour decreased all round and varied between As. 6-9 and As. 8-6 for males and As. 4-3 and As. 5-1 for female labourers.

Strikes

There were nine strikes in registered factories during the year, five in textile mills, one in an aluminium factory, one in an iron foundry and two in railway workshops. In six cases the strikes were due to punishments, dismissal or suspension of workmen and in 3 cases were caused by reduction of wages or allowances. In one strike in the Madura Mills 3,000 workmen were involved, and in a strike in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway workshops 6,000 men refused to work but resumed duty after seven days.

Fires

There were nine cases of fire during the year and the total loss caused has been estimated at Rs. 1,84,000 of which a sum of Rs. 1,72,000 was covered by insurance. There was no loss of life or injury to operatives. The cause of fire was unknown in seven cases, in one case it was attributed to the fusing of electric wires and in the other to small stones in a kappas opener.

Accidents

One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight accidents occurred in factories during the year as against 2,164 in the previous year. Fourteen accidents were fatal and 400 were classed as serious. But only one of the serious accidents resulted in loss of limb and three in partial loss of limb. Of the fourteen fatal and 400 serious accidents seven of the former and 103 of the latter category were caused by machinery moved by mechanical power. The South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have been requested to take steps to reduce the number of accidents in their factories, which has been large in previous years, and action is being taken by them accordingly.

Prosecutions

Occupiers and managers of 72 factories involving 89 persons were prosecuted during the year. In one case the occupier and manager of a

factory were prosecuted and convicted twice during the year.

Welfare work

Special attention to the provision of medical facilities has been paid in tea estates where estate coolies and factory operatives alike are benefited by them. Welfare committees have also been formed in the Perambur and Golden Rock Railway workshops. Six factories provided housing accommodation for operatives during the year. The number of factories which have now provided accommodation is 267. Educational facilities for the children of operatives are provided in 81 factories, the number remaining unchanged from the previous year.

LABOUR AND DEPRESSED CLASSES

[*Report on the administration of the Labour Department for the year 1931-32 ; Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1931*]

Labour

Trade unions

196. Seven trade unions were registered during the year bringing the total number of registrations since the introduction of the Indian Trade Unions Act to 26. The registration of one union which became defunct was cancelled during the year.

Labour disputes

Labour disputes in registered factories have been dealt with elsewhere. There were also a number of strikes in other organizations, but few of these lasted for more than a day or two. The sweepers and scavengers of the Madura municipality, numbering about 700, struck work alleging overwork but returned on the next day on the assurance given by the chairman of the municipality. About 4,000 workers including scavengers, sweepers, etc., of the Madras Corporation struck work on account of various grievances such as low pay and dismissal of workers. They also resumed on the following day. The bus drivers and conductors of the Madras City struck as a protest against the traffic rules but resumed work after a few hours cessation. Cartmen working in Tuticorin town objected to the classification of bulls and weightage imposed by the Society for

the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and struck work for a few days. "

There were no applications for the appointment of any court of enquiry or board of conciliation under the Act during the year. Trade Disputes Act

One hundred and forty-eight cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act were filed during the year and, including cases pending from the previous year, 155 were disposed of. Compensation was paid in 23 cases of death, 61 cases of permanent disablement and 1,058 cases of temporary disablement. The total amount disbursed was Rs. 38,294. All but a small percentage of the establishments covered by the Act sent in the prescribed returns. Workmen's Compensation Act (1931)

197. Towards the close of the year the Government ordered that the duties of the Commissioner of Labour should be performed temporarily by a member of the Board of Revenue and that his powers of sanction in regard to the ameliorative work for the depressed classes should be delegated to Collectors, the Commissioner exercising general supervision, including both appellate and revisional powers, over the work of the Collectors. Consequent on the large reduction in the budget provision for the year work had to be greatly restricted. A large portion of the special staff was disbanded. Acquisition of land for house-sites, pathways, and burial-grounds was stopped and expenditure on the construction of wells was limited to the completion of unfinished works and well-works of a specially urgent nature. A large number of schools which were not working satisfactorily were also closed during the year. Caste labourers and fishermen were definitely excluded from the activities of the department. As usual the special staff was engaged in investigation of the needs of the depressed classes in a concentrated area of a few taluks of various districts, except in Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Kanara districts, where the work has been spread throughout the districts. Towards the close of the year the special staff in Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Salem districts was disbanded, **Depressed classes (1931-32)** General

and the post of the District Labour Officer, Madras, was abolished, and his work entrusted to the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour.

House-sites

One of the chief means of ameliorating the conditions among depressed classes is to relieve congestion in cheris by providing sites for building. During the year 245·52 acres of Government land were assigned free of cost. An extent of 63·06 acres of private land was acquired at a cost of Rs. 30,714. The cost of this acquisition is recoverable from the assignees in instalments spread over a number of years. The total number of house-sites provided since the commencement of operations is now 61,972.

Co-operation

One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine societies were working at the beginning of the year. Fifty were organized and registered during the year, 45 societies were transferred from other departments, 51 societies were wound up and 954 societies were transferred to the Co-operative department. There were thus 949 societies at the end of the year. Since June 1930 the Special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been working under the Commissioner of Labour, and since then the rectification of defects in the depressed class societies has been taken up vigorously.

Education

Owing to the financial depression the organization of new schools was practically stopped and existing schools were closed in localities where it was found that the ordinary private or public schools admitted pupils from the depressed classes. With the removal of fishermen from the scope of the activities of the department 41 schools for fishermen were transferred to the management of local bodies. Out of 1,785 schools functioning at the beginning of the year 624 were closed or transferred to local bodies, 15 schools were opened and 1,176 remained at the end of the year. The number of pupils studying in the labour schools was 44,305, comprising 35,660 boys and 8,645 girls.

Scholarships

Fifty residential scholarships were granted during the year to pupils of the depressed classes,

their value being Rs. 18 per month for school courses and Rs. 25 per month for college courses. One thousand three hundred and two ordinary scholarships for general education were sanctioned and five scholarships tenable in colleges were awarded to depressed class students residing in the hostels maintained by the department. One hundred and sixty-eight industrial scholarships, ten commercial scholarships and ten scholarships for courses in motor mechanism were also sanctioned for depressed classes. Exemption from examination fees was also granted to a number of depressed class pupils. One hundred and ninety-one scholarships were sanctioned to boys of the Kallar community.

Hostels

Five hostels for depressed class students were maintained by the Government and their total strength was about 200. Grants were also sanctioned to five private hostels for depressed classes. Of these ten hostels two are intended for girls. The students residing in them are studying in all stages of education, from the elementary to the B.A. course. One of them, the Slater Hostel in Madras, is intended for boys serving as apprentices or undergoing industrial training. Boarding grants were given to Badaga and Toda pupils in the Nilgiris, to Koravas in Salem and Trichinopoly districts and to Vaduvarpatti Koravas in Ramnad district. The total expenditure incurred on the education of the depressed classes was Rs. 6,66,222.

General ameliorative work

The expenditure on well-works was restricted to very urgent works and the completion of works left over at the end of the previous year. A total sum of Rs. 1,13,858 was spent on providing drinking water facilities against Rs. 3,26,235 in the previous year. Work on the improvement of sanitation also had to be restricted for financial reasons. The colony at Olavakkot for the Nayadis continued to do good work and members of this caste are taking to cultivation. In the scheme for the amelioration of the Todas the chief activity is in the co-operative society. An extent of 12,185 acres of land was assigned to members of depressed classes throughout the Presidency, as compared with 22,770 acres in the previous year.

Criminal tribes

Kallars

198. The reclamation of Kallars in Madura and Ramnad districts was under the control of a special officer, while the ordinary police supervised the Kallar panchayats. A scheme for the re-organization of this system was laid before the Government. The industrial side of the work was completely closed down during the year and the temporary staff employed on it was disbanded. In the co-operative branch the collection work during the year was very slow and the arrears increased. To avoid complicating matters further, the organization of new societies and the advancement of further loans was stopped. The number of schools was reduced from 364 to 266, but there has been a marked improvement in the attendance of the schools which remained. There were also thirty boy-scout troops and eight troops of girl-guides at the end of the year. In order to infuse some activity into the Kallar panchayats, 13 of the panchayats were cancelled, and 36 panchayatdars were replaced for misconduct. That this action has had a sound effect is evidenced by the marked increase in the number of panchayat reports received during the year and in the number of offences reported.

In Tanjore also the industrial activities were wound up. The deltaic area of the district was excluded from the zone of reclamation. Nearly seventy schools were closed, partly as a measure of retrenchment and partly as the result of the exclusion of the deltaic area. The number of panchayats was reduced from 253 to 185, many of them being wound up owing to their inefficiency. There were 76 Government-financed co-operative societies and 63 bank-financed societies at the beginning of the year, but 16 of the latter were transferred to the Co-operative department.

Koravas

Reclamation work was continued among Koravas in Salem district. Scholarships and fee remissions were given and schools and co-operative societies were functioning for members of this community. The idea of organizing boy-scout and girl-guide troops has been abandoned as premature.

Lambadis

The settlements for the Lambadis in Guntūr district continued to work during the year. The health and conduct of the settlers was satisfactory.

Criminal tribes settlements

199. One settlement, that at Pallavaram, was abolished during the year and some of the settlers were released and others transferred to another settlement; the settlement at Sembiyam was moved to Konnur. Six settlements remained in existence of which two were managed by the Salvation Army, one by the American Baptist Mission and three directly by Government. There were 6,200 men, women and children residing in the several settlements. Employment for the settlers was fairly adequate during the year, but the carpet and weaving industries at the Sitanagaram settlement had to be discontinued as they were not working satisfactorily. The problem of finding adequate remunerative work for the inmates of the settlements at Stuartpuram and Sitanagaram has become acute owing to the depression of the tobacco trade and the cessation of certain Public Works Department works. At all the settlements, except Konnur, there are schools and attendance is compulsory for all children of school-going age.

Criminal Tribes Act (1931)

200. Sections 3 and 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act were applied to the Madigas in certain villages in the Kurnool district. Certain members of five registered criminal tribes were brought under sections 11 and 16 of the Act. There were at the close of the year 237 registered tribes and 36,459 members (excluding Kallars of Madura district but including persons confined in settlements) on the registers. Two thousand one hundred and four persons were newly registered during the year and 1,990 were removed from the registers for good conduct or other reasons. The system of holding in abeyance the restrictions on registered members has been continued with success. No fewer than 10,085 registered criminal tribe members had the benefit of abeyance of restrictions during the year and to that extent the police were relieved of the burden of concentrating attention upon them. Convictions for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act fell from 2,078 to 1,897.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

[*Report of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1931-32; Annual volume of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency; Statistical Abstract for British India—Foreign Trade and Shipping; Review of the Trade of India; Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade of British India; Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, 2 vols.; Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India*]

General summary

201. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency was Rs. 71·49 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 16·34 crores as compared with the previous year. Government transactions accounted for Rs. 50·19 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 9·40 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure contracted by Rs. 13·34 crores to Rs. 43·81 crores, of which imports accounted for Rs. 16·98 crores and exports for Rs. 26·83 crores. The coasting trade declined by Rs. 3·10 crores to Rs. 27·17 crores.

Foreign trade
Imports

202. The total value of foreign imports in private merchandise (excluding treasure) declined by Rs. 5·12 crores to Rs. 15·58 crores, owing to smaller arrivals of the principal articles of merchandise. The decrease is noticeable in all the major articles of merchandise imported and is due to the world economic depression, coupled with the political unrest in India throughout the year and the instability of certain foreign exchanges during the second half of the year, following the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain.

The principal articles of imports which showed a decline were—

	Value.	Decrease as compared with the previous year.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Cotton manufactures	135	60
Metals and ores	133	90
Cotton twist and yarn ...	66	17
Sugar	124	5

	Value. RS. IN LAKHS.	Decrease as compared with the previous year. RS. IN LAKHS.
Vehicles	52	57
Machinery and millwork	135	70
Rubber, raw and manufactures ...	36	7
Silk, raw and manufactures	29	5
Tobacco, raw and manufactures ...	24	7
Manures	16	16
Spices	37	8
Paper and paste board	42	10
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	56	16

In spite of the heavy fall in imports of cotton manufactures, the United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest supplier of cotton piece-goods, valued at Rs. 97·77 lakhs. In grey piece-goods, Japan was the only competitor with the United Kingdom. The share of the United Kingdom during the year was 15,946,706 yards valued at Rs. 29·74 lakhs and that of Japan 14,642,146 yards valued at Rs. 24·08 lakhs. Under white cotton piece-goods, the United Kingdom was the chief supplier to the extent of 23,495,395 yards valued at Rs. 55·82 lakhs. Out of the total imports of metals and ores, iron and steel alone contributed 53,921 tons valued at Rs. 83·50 lakhs, the principal suppliers being: the United Kingdom Rs. 42 lakhs, Belgium Rs. 22 lakhs and Sweden Rs. 5 lakhs. The other important imports under metals and ores were brass and copper. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade in cotton twist and yarn was 85 per cent and those of China and Japan were 8 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. In varieties other than grey the United Kingdom holds the predominant position as exporter. China, the main supplier of grey yarn, exported 8·17 lakhs of pounds valued at Rs. 5·59 lakhs.

Imports of sugar fell by 10 per cent in quantity and by 4 per cent in value. As usual Java was the chief source of supply. A noteworthy and new source of supply was Russia which contributed 5,113 tons. The heavy decline in the imports of vehicles was due to smaller arrivals of motor cars from the United States of America and

Canada. The chief varieties of machinery were electrical machinery, Rs. 47·36 lakhs, prime movers, Rs. 29·97 lakhs and textile machinery, Rs. 19·85 lakhs. The United Kingdom maintained her rank as the chief supplier of machinery. The slight decrease in the import of rubber manufactures was due to smaller arrivals of pneumatic motor tyres. The chief suppliers were the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Italy and France to the extent of Rs. 11, 7·01, 1·71, 2·42, 1·61 and 0·91 lakhs as against Rs. 12·59, 6·26, 5·39, 3·42, 2·16 and 1·53 lakhs respectively. China supplied raw silk to the value of Rs. 20·30 lakhs. There was a large supply of leaf tobacco from the United States of America, amounting to Rs. 14·92 lakhs of pounds valued at Rs. 15·59 lakhs, as against 11·05 lakhs of pounds valued at Rs. 9·33 lakhs. The decline in imports of manures was chiefly due to the reduced purchasing power of the ryots. The Straits Settlements and Ceylon supplied 116,204 and 95,991 cwt. respectively of betelnuts, which were as usual the main imports of spices. Arrivals of printing paper amounted to 124,487 cwt. valued at Rs. 15·50 lakhs. Austria and Germany were the chief sources of supply. Under provisions vegetable products declined by Rs. 7·73 lakhs to Rs. 11·42 lakhs. The chief suppliers were Holland, Germany and Denmark. Under farinaceous foods the total trade was Rs. 17·02 lakhs and as usual the United Kingdom was the main source of supply.

Exports

The total value of exports to foreign countries fell by Rs. 603 lakhs or 19 per cent. The decreases occurred mainly as shown below:—

	Value.	Decrease as compared with the previous year.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Seeds	765	45
Leather	479	85
Tea	391	21
Cotton manufactures	157	19
Grain, pulse and flour	95	95
Coffee	93	95
Cotton, raw	73	91
Spices	45	16
Postal articles	31	18
Rubber, raw and manufactures.	30	70

Groundnuts formed 93 per cent of the trade in seeds as against 91 per cent. France was the largest consumer with Netherlands and Germany coming next. Shipments of castor seeds amounted to Rs. 47·57 lakhs, the United States of America being the largest importer and taking Rs. 29·47 lakhs. Exports of hides, tanned or dressed, amounted to 9,612 tons valued at Rs. 194·76 lakhs and those of skins tanned to 4,948 tons valued at Rs. 281·53 lakhs. The United Kingdom was the chief importer in both cases. The United Kingdom was also the principal consumer of tea, and imported 43 million pounds valued at Rs. 368·02 lakhs. The trade in exports of twist and yarn was steady, and shipments of grey unbleached yarn (11 to 20 counts) increased by 114,581 lb. to 585,581 lb. Turkey (Asiatic) and Egypt were the chief consumers. There was a slight increase in the exports of Madras handkerchiefs. The United Kingdom and Nigeria took Rs. 16·18 and Rupees 6·28 lakhs worth of these goods. The trade in cotton piece-goods declined by 2·80 million yards to 29·77 million yards in quantity and by Rs. 19·40 lakhs to Rs. 134·51 lakhs in value. The principal importers were Ceylon and the Straits. There was a decline of 50 per cent in the exports of grain, pulse and flour. The chief importer of paddy and boiled rice was Ceylon (as usual) with a consumption of 2,354 tons and 56,587 tons respectively. The large decrease of 51 per cent in the exports of coffee may be attributed to the poor harvest and to overstock in foreign markets as a result of large shipments in the previous year. The United Kingdom and France were the chief importers with Rs. 26 and Rs. 25 lakhs worth of goods respectively. Shipments of raw cotton declined by 55 per cent, and this abnormal decrease must be attributed to the increased demands by Indian mills for Madras cotton. As usual Belgium was the largest consumer of raw cotton and took 4,541 tons valued at Rs. 25·73 lakhs. Under spices, pepper alone contributed 60 per cent of the exports, the chief consumers being Italy, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Shipments

of chillies to Ceylon amounted to 39,243 cwt. valued at Rs. 7 lakhs. Owing to the abnormal fall in prices of raw rubber, there was a fall of 69 per cent in the exports. The United Kingdom and Ceylon were the chief customers. These decreases were partly met by increased shipments under fruits and vegetables by Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs. The United States of America alone absorbed cashewnuts valued at Rs. 41·28 lakhs as against Rs. 22 lakhs. The exports of oil-cakes also rose by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 27 lakhs. Sesamum cakes amounted to Rs. 10·26 lakhs and groundnut-cakes to Rs. 16·24 lakhs.

Treasure

203. There was a further decline in the value of gold imported by Rs. 236 lakhs to Rs. 106 lakhs, of which sovereigns and other gold coins accounted for Rs. 70 lakhs and gold bullion amounted to Rs. 36 lakhs. The chief suppliers of sovereigns were Ceylon Rs. 14 lakhs, Western Australia Rs. 38 lakhs and Natal Rs. 16 lakhs while Ceylon supplied Rs. 36 lakhs of gold bullion. Exports of gold bullion to the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 53 lakhs and of sovereigns to Rs. 2 lakhs.

Imports of silver dropped by Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs, of which Government of India rupees alone accounted for Rs. 30 lakhs, all from Ceylon.

Coasting trade

204. The aggregate value of the coasting trade declined by Rs. 311 lakhs, or by 10 per cent, to Rs. 2,712 lakhs. The import trade fell by Rs. 108 lakhs to Rs. 1,851 lakhs and the export trade by Rs. 203 lakhs to Rs. 861 lakhs.

Trade by countries

205. The aggregate value of the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries declined by Rs. 1,115 lakhs or 21 per cent to Rs. 4,184 lakhs. The trade with the British Empire declined by Rs. 610 lakhs or by 21 per cent to Rs. 2,335 lakhs, which represented 56 per cent of the total trade. The trade with foreign countries in Europe amounted to Rs. 1,190 lakhs or 28 per cent of the total trade, a decrease of Rs. 382 lakhs. The trade with Asia declined by Rs. 66 lakhs or 13 per cent to Rs. 377 lakhs, and that with America by Rs. 50 lakhs or 17 per cent to Rs. 277 lakhs.

206. The value of the total trade on private account of the port of Madras, which represented 44 per cent of the total trade of the Presidency, declined by Rs. 654 lakhs or nearly 18 per cent. The foreign trade fell by Rs. 1,115 lakhs and the coasting trade by Rs. 311 lakhs. The total trade of the subordinate ports amounted to Rs. 3,850 lakhs as against Rs. 4,621 lakhs in the previous year. Among the subordinate ports Cochin stood first followed by Tuticorin and Calicut, their respective shares being 13 per cent, 11 per cent and 9 per cent of the total trade of the Presidency. **Trade by ports**

207. British vessels accounted for 66 per cent of the whole tonnage for the year as against 68 per cent. Seven hundred and sixty-five vessels were British, 70 German, 24 French, 19 Norwegian, 15 Italian, 13 Japanese, 10 American, 9 Dutch, 9 Danish and the remaining 8 of other nationalities. **Shipping**

PUBLIC WORKS

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1931-32*]

208. Numerous reductions and re-arrangements of charges were necessitated by the financial stringency which prevailed during the year. All the Tank Restoration Scheme divisions and subdivisions, which had been revived in 1928-29, were abolished. In the Waltair circle, the Ganjām Agency and the Narasapatam divisions and eight subdivisions, excluding the Tank Restoration Scheme subdivisions, were abolished. The areas concerned were transferred to the Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Koraput divisions. In the Dowlaishweram circle, the Remodelling subdivision of the Gōdāvari Eastern division was abolished, and in the Bezwada circle, the special division sanctioned for the investigation of extension of irrigation in the Kistna Delta was also abolished. Three temporary subdivisions of the Coimbatore circle were abolished, and two others were amalgamated into one. The special subdivision formed in the Tanjore circle for closing breaches caused by the rains in **Administration**

1930 was brought to an end. Similarly the subdivisions sanctioned for the repairs of flood damages in Trichinopoly district and for the execution of the Palni water-supply scheme were closed. A new subdivision to repair flood damages in the Tinnevelly division was sanctioned for a period of seven months, while the Kattalai special division and one subdivision were abolished but subsequently revived. In Madras City the Central Presidency division and the Penitentiary subdivision were abolished.

The headquarters of the Malappuram subdivision was shifted from Malappuram to Manjeri and the Tanjore subdivision of the River Conservancy division was removed to the Grand Anicut.

Chief Engineer's office (Buildings and Roads)

Consulting Architect's Section

209. The Consulting Architect's Section was engaged in preparing drawings and estimates for important buildings. Two hundred and forty-five drawings were produced during the year and schedules of quantities were prepared for twenty schemes, including minor estimates. Approximate estimates were prepared for various works amounting to about Rs. 26 lakhs. Educational grant-in-aid cases involving a sum of Rs. 14,15,252 were also scrutinized in the section and a saving of Rs. 33,017 was effected as a result of this scrutiny. Among the important schemes dealt with in the section were the new hospital at Calicut, the Arts College, Rajahmundry, the Prince of Wales' Children Hospital, Madras, the Headquarter Hospital at Anantapur, the combined court-houses at Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and the Certified School at Purasawakkam, Madras.

Technical Section

In the Technical Section 181 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 140·9 lakhs were scrutinized during the year. Of these 109 estimates related to buildings, 5 to water-supply, 4 to drainage, 15 to bridges and causeways, 18 to roads and 30 to miscellaneous works. Thirty-six of these estimates were for sums of over a lakh of rupees each.

CIVIL WORKS

Works

210. The total expenditure during the year on civil works and repairs under all heads, including expenditure on deposit works but excluding that on irrigation works, was Rs. 98·74 lakhs as compared with Rs. 134·15 lakhs in the previous year.

Buildings

The following buildings at Vizagapatam were completed or nearing completion by the end of the year:—Ophthalmic block of the new Civil Hospital, combined court-house for the District Judge, Sub-Judge and District Munsif, additional buildings in the King George Hospital and new buildings for the Medical College. The construction of a combined court-house at Ellore was in progress and that of the new Collector's office was almost completed. Other works in progress in the Bezwada circle were a combined court-house at Masulipatam, a medical school and hospital buildings at Guntūr and a first-class taluk office at Tadepalligudem. In the Coimbatore circle work was in progress on quarters for the Malabar Special Police at Malappuram and for the Armed Reserve Police at Salem. The Headquarters Hospital and Medical School, Coimbatore, and additional blocks in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, were also in course of construction. At Madura the new Head Post Office was completed and work on the new Headquarters Hospital was in progress. Quarters for the Armed Reserve Police at Ramnad were being built. The new taluk office at Conjeeveram was practically completed.

In Madras the new court-house for the Court of Small Causes was completed with the exception of a few minor items. The construction of quarters for the Reserve Police, of an office for the Director of Public Instruction, of a new building for the Government Muhammadan College, additional buildings for the Government School of Indian Medicine and the extension of the laboratory of the Madras Veterinary College, were also completed. Work was in progress on the new buildings for the Public Works Workshops, improvements to the King Institute, Guindy, and a new building for the office of the Deputy

Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. A portion of the work connected with the remodelling of the Penitentiary was completed. An expenditure of Rs. 3·4 lakhs was incurred on the remodelling of the General Hospital, bringing the total outlay up to Rs. 11·8 lakhs against an estimate of Rs. 30·76 lakhs. Several of the sub-works relating to the scheme were completed. The main scheme of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Tirumani, Chingleput, was nearing completion, and the Armed Police lines at St. Thomas' Mount were finished.

Roads and bridges

In the Vizagapatam Agency ten miles of earthen road were completed in the road from Lotugedda to Gangaraz Madgole, a distance of 14 miles. Work was also done on the widening of the Itikavalasa-Jeypore road and extending the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road. Improvements to the Nilambur-Kallikavu-Karavarakundu road were in progress.

The following four bridges were completed during the year:—the bridge across the Rushikulya river in Ganjām district, the Kolab bridge in Vizagapatam Agency, a bridge across the Yenamadurru drain in Gōdāvari district and the bridge over the Cauvery near Sivasamudram. The reconstruction of the bridge over the Cauvery at Trichinopoly was also completed. Work was in progress on bridges over the rivers on the Krishnadevipeta-Nadimpalem road and on the reconstruction of the Byneru bridge on the Koyyalagudem-Jangareddigudem road. Progress was made on the construction of the Iritti bridge in Malabar and on four bridges on the Ootacamund-Mettupalaiyam road.

Water-supply and drainage schemes

Water-supply works were in progress at Bezwada, Rajahmundry, Saidapet, Proddatur, Tadpatri, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruppur and Tuticorin. Works of improvement at Ellore, Bellary and Palni were completed during the year. In the Coimbatore water-supply scheme the tunnel work and settling tank were finished and the off-take arrangements were nearing completion. The Palacole waterworks and drainage scheme was completed except for some minor items.

About sixty electrical works were in execution during the year. The total expenditure on original works was Rs. 1·81 lakhs as against Rs. 2·72 lakhs in the previous year. The total value of the Government electrical installations in charge of the Electrical Engineer is estimated at Rs. 35·25 lakhs and the amount spent on their maintenance was Rs. 1·87 lakhs as against Rs. 2·17 lakhs in the previous year. Electrical works

211. The value of work done in the workshops of the Public Works department at Madras, Dowlaishweram and Bezwada was Rs. 4·6 lakhs as against Rs. 6·34 lakhs in the previous year. Workshops

ELECTRICITY

212. The number of electrical installations in the towns of the Presidency continues to increase apace. There were at the end of the year 26 towns so equipped, excluding those coming within the range of the Pykara hydro-electric scheme. Six of these, Conjeeveram, Vellore, Guntūr, Kumbakōnam, Salem and Tirupati, commenced supply during the year. The Conjeeveram undertaking is managed by a local body, while the affairs of the other five are conducted by private concerns. The total generating capacity of all the electrical undertakings was nearly 41,500 kilowatts, the principal one being the Madras Electric Supply Corporation with 21,500 kilowatts. Construction was in progress on the Mangalore and Tuticorin-Tinnevelly-Palamcottah schemes and it is anticipated that they will commence supply before March 1933. Tenders for the Masulipatam scheme have been accepted. The electrification of the suburban services of the South Indian Railway was completed and a regular service of electric trains has been given. Development

Seventeen licences for company undertakings and ten for municipal undertakings were in force during the year. Sanction for supply under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act was given in five cases. Seven applications for licences were under consideration by Government at the end of the year. Licences

Inspections

The inspecting staff made altogether 3,322 inspections during the year, including inspections of non-licensees' works and meter tests and voltage tests. Ten prosecutions were instituted by the department.

Accidents

Fourteen accidents were reported, of which four were fatal.

Cinemas

There were 84 permanent cinemas at the end of the year, of which 12 were in the City. There were also 44 travelling cinemas. The number of inspections made during the year was 226.

BOILERS

213. There were 2,947 boilers on the registers at the close of the year. One thousand six hundred and thirty boilers were thoroughly examined and tested during the year for the registration and renewal of certificates and 1,602 certificates were issued compared with 1,758 in the previous year. Renewal of certificates for 19 boilers was refused but the certificates of 7 of these were subsequently renewed during the year. The certificates of 8 boilers were revoked. In addition to the boilers coming within the purview of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, six boilers in floating vessels of the Port department and eleven boilers in floating vessels on inland waterways were inspected.

Accidents

There were sixteen minor accidents to boilers during the year.

Finance

The receipts from fees and contributions during the year amounted to Rs. 87,105 compared with Rs. 87,474 and the charges to Rs. 75,660 against Rs. 72,531 in the previous year.

CANALS

214. Navigation was carried on as usual on the Dummagudem, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedaranniyam canals. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4·16 lakhs as against Rs. 4·15 lakhs in the previous year.

IRRIGATION

Gross expenditure and revenue

215. The expenditure incurred on irrigation works (including capital expenditure on new works) rose from Rs. 215·71 lakhs to Rs. 228·39 lakhs and the revenue derived therefrom rose from Rs. 299·44 lakhs to Rs. 308·98 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 7,437,460 acres or 135,583 acres less than in the previous year.

Productive works showed a return of 6·61 per cent as compared with 6·17 per cent in the previous year and 9·44 per cent 25 years ago.

Irrigation works

216. Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are divided into (*a*) Irrigation works, (*b*) Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works, each class being subdivided into "productive" and "unproductive." The classification of a work as "productive" or "unproductive" is based on the financial results of three consecutive years.

Productive works—Capital outlay

The capital outlay on irrigation works productive (direct and indirect) rose from Rs. 100·47 lakhs to Rs. 108·75 lakhs and was expended chiefly on the Gōdāvari delta system, the Cauvery delta system, and the Cauvery-Mettur project. In the Gōdāvari delta, the improvements to the Vizeswaram head sluice, the construction of a bridge on the Bank canal near Kotipalli, the improvements to the upper portion of the Yenamadurru drain and the Polavaram Island project were in progress. In the Cauvery delta, the improvements to the Ayyavayyanar, the improvements to the Tirunagiri channel and the diversion of the upland drainage above the Cauvery-Vennar regulators were in progress. In the Cauvery-Mettur project two second-hand electrically driven three-fourth cubic yard mixers, seventy-five three cubic yard side discharge wagons and two high-lift pumps to pump water to the high level reservoir were purchased during the year. The collection of materials required for dam construction, the work on the main dam and the Ellis saddle cutting made good progress and were nearing completion. In the canal system all works under regulators,

falls, weirs and bridges have practically been completed. The work by excavators in the Grand Anicut canal has been completed, and the portion to be done by manual labour was in good progress. Besides all masonry works under the Vadavar system, the widening of Vadavar, excavation of the Vadavar extension canal and other works have been completed.

The total area under first and second crops charged as irrigated was 3,286,984 acres and 500,947 acres respectively against 3,621,498 acres and 532,592 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 192·84 lakhs and Rs. 55·84 lakhs respectively against Rs. 183·32 lakhs and Rs. 55·05 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 88·75 lakhs against Rs. 78·10 lakhs in the previous year, representing a return of 6·61 per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 13·43 crores against 6·17 per cent in 1930–31. After deducting interest charges the profit for the year was Rs. 34·01 lakhs as compared with Rs. 28·50 lakhs in the previous year. The total net profit up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 28·35 crores. When compared with the previous year the gross revenue showed an increase of Rs. 9·52 lakhs. The increase was appreciable in the case of the Cauvery and the Gōdāvari delta systems.

Unproductive works—Capital outlay

The capital outlay on irrigation works, unproductive (direct and indirect) was Rs. 0·97 lakh, incurred chiefly in connexion with the Rushikulya system and the Basavannah channel. The area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 342,787 acres and 64,543 acres respectively against 250,532 acres and 23,384 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 14·49 lakhs and Rs. 8·88 lakhs respectively against Rs. 10·03 lakhs and Rs. 4·56 lakhs in the previous year. Of the net revenue of Rs. 5·61 lakhs the portion due to improvements was Rs. 2·72 lakhs. After deducting interest charges the deficit for the year was Rs. 11·88 lakhs.

The remissions granted under "productive" and "unproductive" works amounted to Rs. 3,66,513 and Rs. 12,069, respectively against Rs. 12,96,650 and Rs. 6,412 in the previous year. The areas affected were mainly the Gōdāvari, the Kistna and the Cauvery delta systems. Remissions

217. There were three works in this class, the Ganjām-Gopalpur canal, the Buckingham canal, and the Vedaranniyam canal. The gross receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1,12,979 and Rs. 2,43,680 respectively against Rs. 1,06,068 and Rs. 3,12,794 in the previous year. There was thus a loss of Rs. 1,30,701 to Government on the working of these canals, against Rs. 2,06,726 in 1930-31. **Navigation works (unproductive)**

218. The outlay incurred on this class of works including that incurred by officers and accounted for by the Civil department was Rs. 43·94 lakhs against Rs. 38·46 lakhs in the previous year. The area charged as irrigated fell from 3,395,569 acres to 3,242,199 acres. **Irrigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept**

The revenue inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works department was Rs. 99·76 lakhs, against Rs. 104·16 lakhs in the previous year.

The total area coming within the scope of the Tank Restoration Scheme investigation was 102,500 square miles. During the year 261 square miles were investigated bringing the total to 88,672 square miles. Works were completed for 84,089 square miles of the area investigated and in the remaining area of 4,583 square miles works were in progress or are yet to be begun. Estimates valued at Rs. 3·45 lakhs were sanctioned for Government works. The total amount sanctioned under this head from the beginning of the operations to the end of the year was Rs. 195·2 lakhs. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3·04 lakhs or Rs. 3·76 lakhs including percentage charges. Tank restoration scheme

219. The outlay incurred on navigation, embankment and drainage works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept fell from Rs. 15·29 lakhs to Rs. 11·51 lakhs, and the revenue from Rs. 0·86 lakh to Rs. 0·76 lakh. **Navigation, embankment and drainage works**

220. At the instance of the Irrigation Development Board, the question whether the cost of the Jogudi reservoir project could not be reduced was under examination with the local officers. The Special Investigation division, created in 1929 for the investigation of "short crop" irrigation in the Kistna delta, completed its work by the end of the year. In the Kistna Eastern delta plans and estimates for the extension of the East Bank canal, including an aqueduct across the Puligedda arm for irrigating the area in Divi Island inclusive of the widening of the main and Masulipatam canals required in connexion therewith were completed during the year. The estimates amount to about Rs. 32 lakhs and are expected to bring under irrigation about 27,000 acres of dry land in the mainland and 42,000 acres now irrigated by the Divi Pumping System. The question of irrigating another 15,000 acres on the mainland affected by submersion from river floods by extending the Puligedda left flood bank by another ten miles was also investigated during the year. Proposals for improving the Pedalanka channel so as to make it navigable and to provide for an extension of irrigation under it by 12,600 acres was also investigated and plans and estimates were almost completed during the year. In the Kistna Western delta, plans and estimates for the excavation of the Kistna Western high level canal to take water directly from Kistna river above the Sitanagaram lock for the irrigation of about 27,000 acres were completed. Surveys and levels for 27 miles of the main channel and forty miles of branch channels were taken in the Appapuram project and plans and estimates were prepared and almost completed. Necessary surveys and levels for blocks I to III were completed and plans and estimates for irrigating a block of 1,400 acres were prepared. Gaugings in connexion with the Gundlakamma, Mellavagu and Kandaleru projects were continued during the year. Gauging was also in progress for the Mulapadu high level channel scheme above the Bezwada anicut.

The Tungabhadra scheme was under the consideration of Government pending negotiations

with His Exhalted Highness the Nizam's Government. The gauging of the Pennar at Perur, which was ordered last year in connexion with the Pennar-Kumudavathi project, was postponed during the year owing to financial stringency. As regards the Belahal Bheemanakarai project it was found that the project would be interfered with by both the Bellary West Canal and the Tungabhadra projects ; accordingly a part of the scheme that can be carried out independently of the above two projects, providing for the construction of an anicut across the Hagari river with a channel to supply the Chintalapudi tank for the irrigation of about 900 acres, was ordered to be taken up and was under consideration during the year. The Kannapalli project in the Anantapur district was abandoned during the year, as there were no facilities for the storage of flood waters of the Hagari river. The Duvvaleru project in the Kurnool district was under investigation.

Proposals were made during the year to extend irrigation in the Coimbatore district from the Siruvani stream by direct irrigation without raising the height of the dam. The possibility of treating the Lower Bhavani scheme for the irrigation of dry crops was also examined.

Estimates for improvements to the Nallur and Kittianai Uppanar and for the formation of a new diversion bank in Coleroon, in connexion with the drainage scheme of the Shiyali taluk were approved during the year. The special division constituted for the investigation of remodelling of sluices and other improvements in the Cauvery delta continued its operation.

The investigation relating to the restoration of the old course of Wyyakondan channel in Tanjore taluk was continued and a preliminary report and an approximate estimate received from the Superintending Engineer were returned to him with remarks for revision during the year. The proposal for the investigation of a scheme to extend irrigation to an extent of 5,000 acres at the tail end of the Lower Peruvalai channel by

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

improving the channel to make it carry its original discharge of 500 cusecs was deferred owing to financial stringency.

Floods

221. Owing to very heavy rains in October 1931, the river Langulya in the Ganjām district was in high floods, and the banks of the channels taking off from the Langulya river were completely washed away. The Bendalia dam across the Sapuva Nalla was also washed away. In the Vizagapatam district breaches occurred in many places in the Sarada and Gokivada basins and about 500 acres of lands were sanded. Almost all the channels and many tanks were breached in the Tinnevelly division as a result of heavy rains on the 9th and 10th December 1931. The left flood bank both above and below the Srivaikuntam anicut breached in many places, and the latter breach resulted in washing away completely nearly one-third of the length of the bund of Srivaikuntam tank. Long lengths of North Main channel at Appankoil and Eral were completely obliterated.

Hydro-electric Development

Pykara project

222. The Pykara construction works were in rapid progress and two out of the three generating units were expected to be ready for service during the current year. Ninety-five per cent of the plant and equipment necessary for the scheme arrived at site or was *en route* to India. Steady progress was made with the work on the diversion weir, headworks and erection of the main pipe lines. The power-house building was nearing completion and the erection of the machinery was expected to be taken up early in the current year. The Pykara-Coimbatore transmission line was practically completed. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 51·22 lakhs and the total expenditure up to date is Rs. 88·41 lakhs against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 130·95 lakhs. There is every indication that, except for the customs duties on machinery and plant imposed by the Finance Bill of September 1931, the original estimates will not be exceeded. The Glen Morgan scheme and the

Mettur-Erode-Salem schemes are auxiliary to the main Pykara project. Other ancillary works are involved by the necessity to secure high and low tension distribution to the Anamalais, the Nilgiris and Wynaad and to the municipalities of Coimbatore, Pollachi and Tiruppur. For most of these works plans and estimates were ready and construction was expected to be taken up early in the current year.

Glen Morgan scheme

The Glen Morgan power-house maintained a satisfactory supply of power during the year. Of a total of 1,499,580 units generated 560,093 units were sold to the Ootacamund municipality, 339,602 units to the tea estates and 516,191 units were used on the works. Two new tea factories were connected with the system during the year.

Mettur-Erode-Salem scheme

Power was available at Erode by the end of June and from October 1931 a regular supply at 3,300 volts was given to the South Indian Railway. The erection of distribution lines and transformers for providing a regular supply to Erode town was nearing completion at the end of the year. Regular supply was given to Salem town from the month of February 1932. It is anticipated that the load will be switched on to the Pykara scheme on 1st April 1933.

Investigations

Detailed surveys were made for the regulating reservoir dam, power tunnel headworks and controls, etc., on the Periyar Hydro-electric scheme. A site for a power-house was also selected. Reports were drawn up for two schemes at Kumbar and at the Kolab falls in Vizagapatam Agency. Hydro-metric investigations were made at various important catchments. During the year three water-level recorders and sixteen new rainfall-measuring stations were added in order to make this programme of investigation complete.

TRAMWAYS

223. The length of line operated by the Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, was 16 miles and 289 yards, of which a distance of 8 miles, 6 furlongs

and 169 yards was double track. The current was as usual supplied by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, and the line equipment was as before overhead trolley system throughout suspended by side or centre poles. The daily average number of tram cars in use was 84. They ran a total distance of 2,671,203 miles and carried 22,536,978 passengers; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,508,399 miles and 19,712,636 passengers. The Company possessed 31 closed cars of the corridor type.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Finance*]

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue and expenditure

224. The following statements give the figures for each of the past two years of Central and Provincial revenue and expenditure, as well as the capital expenditure on State Railways, Irrigation works and Civil Works not charged to Revenue, but excluding expenditure on such heads as Army, and Posts and Telegraphs:—

A.—Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Customs	4,45,10,885	4,89,24,194	...	...
II. Taxes on Income ...	1,32,46,684	1,59,98,239	6,74,925	...
III. Salt	1,42,71,036	1,81,76,947	...	200
V. Land Revenue	...	...	7,18,10,581	7,71,65,994
VI. Excise	...	...	5,24,27,521	4,25,80,070
VII. Stamps—				
A. Non-Judicial ...	269	228	89,46,320	85,16,015
B. Judicial	1,625	2,549	1,45,25,166	1,49,76,791
VIII. Forest	...	...	52,69,087	45,20,779
IX. Registration	...	...	31,30,068	30,73,426
X Payments from Indian States	9,96,519	9,96,519	...	...
XI. State Railways—				
Gross receipts	13,84,82,191	13,02,53,703	...	...
Deduct—Working expenses	—8,98,05,753	—8,08,56,416	...	...
Net receipts	4,86,76,438	4,93,97,287	...	...
XII. Subsidized Companies ...	1,39,000	1,39,690	...	...
XIII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept ...	...	...	(—) *46,89,375*	(—) *49,54,361*
XIV. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no capital accounts are kept ...	...	...	2,82,131	2,23,975
XVI. Interest	5,60,210	5,53,722	42,51,838	30,76,014
XVII. Administration of Justice	...	...	15,46,455	14,61,075
XVIII. Jails and Convict Settlements	...	...	9,27,248	7,85,557
XIX. Police	...	...	5,61,644	5,62,214

A.—Central and Provincial Funds—Receipts—contd.

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.	
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
XX. Ports and Pilotage ...	4,324	1,668	...	...
XX (1). Lighthouses and Lightships	2,30,078	2,02,608	...	...
XXI. Education	...	...	7,94,882	8,02,993
XXII. Medical	...	...	8,87,505	8,26,598
XXIII. Public Health	212	617	1,61,804	2,64,925
XXIV. Agriculture	...	...	2,97,337	2,94,789
XXV. Industries	...	...	7,92,095	5,65,423
XXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	1,61,440	1,16,556	12,48,857	41,79,278
XXVII. Currency	10,307	14,146	...	...
XXX. Civil Works	37,961	24,067	24,80,484	22,46,452
XXXII. Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	...	...	...	...
XXXIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	71,228	61,178	3,61,578	3,78,074
XXXIV. Stationery and Printing.	7,057	4,568	3,12,853	3,97,418
XXXV. Miscellaneous	9,967	80,330	13,22,347	9,73,219
Total, A ...	12,29,53,300	13,46,95,203	16,83,93,141	16,29,85,918
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ...	...	...	...	...
Total including A ...	12,29,53,300	13,46,95,203	16,83,93,141	16,29,85,918
Depreciation Funds ...	...	...	2,27,410	2,88,437
Famine Relief Fund ...	...	...	5,57,031	3,14,576
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ...	...	...	19,40,000	6,00,000
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	20,21,722	30,36,248
Civil Deposits	...	...	...	1,821
Suspense Account ...	1,31,969	1,30,086	1,01,39,787	91,97,874
Miscellaneous Government Account ...	...	...	...	2,597
Loans and advances by Provincial Government	...	...	37,36,287	53,13,813
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund—Government of India	...	...	1,00,00,000	47,00,000
Grand total ...	12,30,85,269	13,48,25,289	19,79,15,978	18,64,40,284

B.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Charges*

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.					
			1930-31.			1931-32.		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Customs	26,08,673	26,97,784	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Taxes on Income	10,31,969	9,57,671	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Salt	20,14,437	19,89,317	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Land Revenue	...	...	28,45,283	58,969	29,04,252	25,50,862	45,852	25,96,714
6. Excise	...	...	46,28,479	30,374	46,58,853	36,57,357	42,860	37,00,217
7. Stamps	2	...	5,95,849	2,015	5,97,864	6,06,195	842	6,07,037
8. Forest	...	...	42,52,207	1,64,274	44,16,481	38,35,109	1,87,502	40,22,611
8-A. Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	...	...	4,27,114	...	4,27,114	2,95,815	...	2,95,815
9. Registration	...	...	29,51,459	8,335	29,59,794	28,17,050	12,342	28,29,392
10. State Railways...	39,21,536	39,48,046	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Subsidized Companies	...	60,675	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure ...	1,28,096	1,35,519	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	...	...	66,11,044	...	66,11,044	72,22,366	...	72,22,366
15. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	7,190	17,096	53,75,130	5,308	53,80,438	55,45,215	...	55,45,215
15 (1). Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief grants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ...	...	...	7,60,895	...	7,60,895	4,50,335	...	4,50,335
19. Interest on ordinary debt	1,30,33,049	1,42,08,252	(−)*7,98,362*	...	(−)*7,98,362*	(−)*12,99,793*	...	(−)*12,99,793*
20. Interest on other obligations	55,31,824	43,20,208	7,395	...	7,395	9,837	...	9,837
21. Reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	29,21,722	..	29,21,722	30,35,248	...	30,35,248
22. General administration	38,125	37,400	2,78,36,053	5,58,331	2,83,94,384	2,66,98,146	5,92,782	2,72,90,928
23. Audit	8,29,018	7,92,982	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Administration of Justice	...	...	99,20,012	2,05,420	1,01,25,432	94,72,017	2,59,915	97,31,932
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	...	...	29,49,372	87,920	30,37,292	24,41,320	32,642	24,73,962
26. Police	...	...	1,79,09,059	3,25,605	1,82,34,664	1,69,04,435	3,00,135	1,72,04,570
27. Ports and Pilotage	17,334	26,947	29,188	...	29,188	30,786	...	30,786
27 (1). Lighthouses and Lightships	63,334	75,738	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—*Central and Provincial Funds—Charges*—cont.

Heads of account.	Central.		Provincial.					
			1930-31.			1931-32.		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
28. Ecclesiastical	1,80,966	1,79,109	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Political	2,50,972	2,08,874	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Scientific Departments	...	...	2,48,971	28,839	2,77,810	2,13,820	18,669	2,32,489
31. Education	...	...	2,97,15,833	3,02,376	3,00,18,209	2,41,32,062	1,97,818	2,43,29,880
32. Medical	...	...	92,13,056	5,56,999	97,70,055	86,22,824	4,50,695	90,73,519
33. Public Health	23,746	19,946	34,23,416	82,277	35,05,693	25,21,241	70,460	25,91,701
34. Agriculture	...	...	43,61,318	1,57,796	45,19,114	39,34,211	97,604	40,31,815
35. Industries	...	...	21,70,414	1,43,034	23,13,448	16,60,869	44,818	17,05,687
37. Miscellaneous Departments	2,22,211	5,14,317	29,49,584	34,367	29,83,951	49,95,305	27,024	50,22,329
38. Currency	3,34,288	3,18,733	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Civil Works	1,25,943	1,11,548	2,33,48,075	2,87,363	2,36,35,438	1,85,80,466	1,85,534	1,87,66,000
41-C. Interest on Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes	...	...	1,47,302	...	1,47,302	3,63,729	...	3,63,729
43. Famine	...	...	3,00,000	...	3,00,000	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
44. Territorial and Political Pensions	5,22,651	5,19,430	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	6,45,339	8,07,492	55,54,170	13,76,269	69,30,439	57,22,550	14,55,019	71,77,569
45-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from ordinary revenues	...	...	9,55,530	...	9,55,530	6,44,464	...	6,44,464
46. Stationery and Printing	14,550	21,777	23,13,597	1,79,988	24,93,585	20,25,016	2,29,916	22,54,932
47. Miscellaneous	21,114	4,223	4,39,449	150	4,39,599	4,01,095	165	4,01,260
52. Extraordinary payments	...	15,942	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure charged to Revenue.	3,15,66,367	3,19,89,045	17,43,72,624	45,96,009	17,89,68,633	15,81,89,952	42,52,594	16,24,42,546
52-A. Capital outlay on Forests	...	...	(−) *2,85,342*	...	(−) *2,85,342*	290	2,637	2,927
53. Construction of State Railways	2,60,99,544	1,49,82,150	...	...	...	...	...	...
55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works...	...	...	89,70,917	3,84,433	93,55,350	1,03,23,227	1,28,138	1,04,51,365
56-C. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	...	...	1,95,737	...	1,95,737	1,48,470	...	1,48,470

58. Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes	...	...	...	18,01,943	6,58,881	24,60,824	24,22,033	28,70,773	53,92,806
60. Civil Works	...	...	...	16,876	...	16,876	16,854	...	18,854
60-B. Payments of Commuted Value of pensions	...	...	3,380	(—) 1,34,634	...	(—) 1,34,634	(—) 1,41,913	...	(—) 1,41,913
61. Payments to retrenched personnel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Capital outlay ...	2,00,99,544	1,49,85,539	1,05,05,247	10,43,314	1,16,08,611	1,27,71,561	30,10,648	1,57,82,100
Famine Relief Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	...	...	12,41,374	...	12,41,374	14,03,713	...	14,03,713
Depreciation Funds	...	...	35,904	...	35,904	1,02,316	...	1,02,316
Civil deposits	...	...	...	...	...	846	...	846
Suspense Account	1,25,761	3,43,486	1,00,36,670	...	1,00,36,670	94,73,628	...	94,73,628
Miscellaneous Government Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,862	...	1,862
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	...	...	71,87,302	...	71,87,302	33,57,832	...	33,57,832
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, Government of India	...	...	96,85,039	...	96,85,039	30,35,248	...	30,35,248
Grand-total (Disbursements) ...	5,77,91,072	4,73,18,070	21,31,25,230	50,39,323	21,87,64,502	18,83,00,890	72,03,342	19,50,90,062

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Cash balance

225. The amount of cash balance in the Government treasuries (excluding that held by the Imperial Bank of India) was Rs. 75 lakhs at the beginning, and Rs. 114 lakhs at the close, of the year 1931-32.

(*b*) CENTRAL REVENUE AND FINANCE

General

226. The receipts on account of Central revenue in 1931-32 exceeded those in 1930-31 by Rs. 117·42 lakhs. The increase occurred under "Customs" (Rs. 44·13 lakhs), "Taxes on Income" (Rs. 27·51 lakhs), "Salt" (Rs. 39·06 lakhs), and "State Railways" (Rs. 7·21 lakhs).

The Central expenditure charged to Revenue in 1931-32 also slightly exceeded that in 1930-31 by Rs. 4·23 lakhs due to increases under "Miscellaneous departments" (Rs. 2·92 lakhs) and "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" (Rs. 1·62 lakhs).

Net receipts from State Railways

227. There was an increase of Rs. 7·21 lakhs in 1931-32 in the net receipts from "State Railways" as compared with the previous year. This was mainly the result of increases of Rs. 15·63 lakhs under the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and Rs. 3·43 lakhs under the Bezwada Extension Railway, partly set off by decreases under the South Indian Railway (Rs. 4·75 lakhs) and the Dronachellam (Dhone)-Kurnool Railway (Rs. 7·10 lakhs).

Capital outlay on State Railways

228. The decrease of Rs. 111·17 lakhs in the capital outlay on State Railways was due mainly to smaller expenditure on the South Indian Railway lines.

The opening balance under "Loans and Advances by the Central Government" on the 1st April 1931 was Rs. 119·72 lakhs. No advances were made during the year. The repayments during the year amounted to Rs. 4·66 lakhs, the items being Rs. 0·70 lakh by the Madras Corporation, Rs. 3·32 lakhs by the Madras Port Trust, and Rs. 0·64 lakh by the Tanjore District Board Railway. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 115·06 lakhs.

(c) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN CENTRAL

229. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 328·57 lakhs on 1st April 1931 and closed with a balance of Rs. 236·38 lakhs on 31st March 1932. These figures include the balance in the Famine Relief Fund, which stood at Rs. 52·30 lakhs on the 1st April 1931 and Rs. 55·45 lakhs at the close of the year. **Provincial balance**

230. The Provincial revenues in 1931–32 were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 54·07 lakhs. The fall occurred mainly under "Excise" (Rs. 98·47 lakhs). Smaller decreases occurred under "Taxes on income" (Rs. 6·75 lakhs), "Forest" (Rs. 7·39 lakhs), "Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept" (Rs. 3·25 lakhs), Interest (Rs. 11·76 lakhs), "Industries" (Rs. 2·28 lakhs), "Civil Works" (Rs. 2·42 lakhs), and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 3·49 lakhs). On the other hand, there were increases under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 53·55 lakhs) and "Miscellaneous departments" (Rs. 29·30 lakhs). **Provincial revenue and expenditure**

The Provincial expenditure charged to Revenue in 1931–32 was also less than that in 1930–31 by Rs. 165·26 lakhs mainly as a result of the several measures of retrenchment introduced during the year. The bulk of the decrease occurred under "Education" (Rs. 56·88 lakhs), "Civil Works" (Rs. 48·69 lakhs), "General Administration" (Rs. 11·03 lakhs), "Police" (Rs. 10·30 lakhs), "Excise" (Rs. 9·69 lakhs), and "Public Health" (Rs. 9·14 lakhs). Decreases occurred also under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 3·07 lakhs), "Forest" (Rs. 3·94 lakhs), "Administration of Justice" (Rs. 3·93 lakhs), "Jails and Convict Settlements" (Rs. 5·63 lakhs), "Medical" (Rs. 6·97 lakhs), "Agriculture" (Rs. 4·87 lakhs), and "Industries" (Rs. 6·08 lakhs).

On the other hand, there was an increased expenditure of Rs. 20·38 lakhs under "Miscellaneous departments."

231. Under rule 15 of the Devolution Rules, the Provincial Government receives from the Central Government a sum calculated on the amount by which the assessed income of any one **Provincial revenues** Taxes on income

year exceeds the assessed income of 1920–21 at the rate of 3 pies in each rupee of the amount of such excess. Owing to the general trade depression and consequent fall in the assessed income, the provincial share of the income-tax receipts was *nil* in 1931–32 against Rs. 6·75 lakhs in 1930–31.

Land revenue receipts

The receipts under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 771·66 lakhs) exceeded those in the previous year (Rs. 718·11 lakhs) by Rs. 53·55 lakhs. This was due to the realization of large outstanding arrears of the previous year, to better collections of the current demand, to the introduction of resettlement rates in the districts of East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Kistna and Malabar, and to recoveries from local boards of overpayments of cesses in previous years.

Excise

The revenue from "Excise" fell from Rs. 524·27 lakhs in 1930–31 to Rs. 425·80 lakhs in 1931–32. The decrease of Rs. 98·47 lakhs occurred under almost all items of revenue and was due mainly to continued acute economic depression and partly to picketing.

Stamps

The total "Stamps" receipts (Rs. 234·93 lakhs) were about the same as in the previous year (Rs. 234·71 lakhs) but this was the net result of a decrease of Rs. 4·30 lakhs under "Non-judicial stamps" and an increase of Rs. 4·52 lakhs under "Judicial stamps." The decline under "Non-judicial stamps" is attributed to trade depression, tightness of the money market and the consequent fall in the number of sale, mortgage and other transactions, while the increase under "Judicial stamps" was due to the larger number of suits instituted during the year.

Forest

Forest revenue showed a fall of Rs. 7·39 lakhs as compared with the previous year, mainly under timber and bamboo coupes removed by consumers due to want of demand and lower prices. Sandalwood fetched better prices than in the previous year, but the full amount of revenue was not realized during the year under report.

Registration

The revenue under "Registration" (Rs. 30·73 lakhs) was also slightly less than that in the previous year (Rs. 31·30 lakhs) due to the continued

depression and the low price of agricultural produce.

Irrigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept

The decrease of Rs. 3·25 lakhs under this head was the result of an increase in working expenses (which are taken in reduction of receipts) mainly on account of the special repairs to the Palar Anicut caused by the floods of November 1930, and the reconstruction of a tunnel in connexion with the Rushikulya canal.

Interest

The revenue under "Interest" showed a decline of Rs. 11·76 lakhs due to the reduction in the provincial balance and consequently in the amounts that could be placed in deposit with the Government of India.

Industries

The decrease of Rs. 2·28 lakhs from "Industries" occurred mainly under the head "Fisheries" due to the slump in the chank market.

Miscellaneous departments

The increase of Rs. 29·30 lakhs under this head represents mainly the proceeds of the tax levied under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

Civil works

The abolition of tolls on Government roads accounts for the fall of revenue (Rs. 2·42 lakhs) under this head.

Miscellaneous

The decrease of Rs. 3·49 lakhs was partly due to the abolition of fees for subdivisions and smaller receipts under "Cattle pounds" and partly to the fact that the accounts of 1930–31 included special credits on account of the payment by the Railway department of the cost of His Excellency the Governor's saloons which became their property (Rs. 0·84 lakh) and the refund by the Government of India out of the contribution made by His Majesty's Government, of a portion of the cost incurred by this Government in connexion with the Indian Statutory Commission's enquiry (Rs. 0·56 lakh).

Provincial expenditure

Land revenue

232. The decrease of Rs. 3·07 lakhs is due to retrenchments, the chief items being the abolition of two Survey parties with effect from the 1st December 1931 and the suspension of resettlement operations in the districts of Salem and South Kanara.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Excise — Smaller quantities of opium indented from Ghazipur, the adoption of a new procedure for the supply of opium and ganja to Indian States by which the drugs are issued duty free instead of the duty being collected in the first instance and refunded in the subsequent year, and the economy campaign under all items of expenditure account for the decrease of Rs. 9·69 lakhs in 1931–32.

Forest — The savings under this head (Rs. 3·94 lakhs) were due to the abandonment or postponement of works and other measures of retrenchment.

General Administration — The decrease of Rs. 11·03 lakhs was the result of reductions effected in establishments and allowances of all kinds.

Administration of Justice — The expenditure in 1931–32 fell below that of 1930–31 by Rs. 3·93 lakhs. The savings were mainly due to the general retrenchment measures and to the smaller expenditure under compensations paid to local and other bodies in lieu of magisterial fines.

Jails and Convict Settlements — The decrease of Rs. 5·63 lakhs was mainly the result of the release of all satyagraha prisoners from Madras and Bombay during March 1931, the lower prices for ration articles, and the paucity of orders from all public consuming departments on account of financial stringency.

Police — The expenditure in 1931–32 was less than that of the year 1930–31 by Rs. 10·30 lakhs as a result mainly of the retrenchment measures adopted during the year.

Education — There was a large saving of Rs. 56·88 lakhs in 1931–32 as compared with the previous year, partly owing to the fact that in 1930–31 large non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 34½ lakhs were given to the Andhra University and partly on account of reductions made in teaching, building and equipment grants for schools, on account of financial stringency.

Medical, Public Health, Agriculture and Industries — The various measures of retrenchment introduced during the course of the year account for the savings under "Medical" (Rs. 6·97 lakhs), "Public Health" (Rs. 9·14 lakhs), "Agriculture" (Rs. 4·87 lakhs) and "Industries" (Rs. 6·08 lakhs).

Civil works

The expenditure in 1931-32 under "Civil Works" was less than that in the previous year by Rs. 48·69 lakhs as a result of the abandonment or postponement of various new works, the slowing down of works in progress, the abolition of several divisions, subdivisions and section charges and the reduction in the grants to local bodies for roads and bridges including village communications.

Miscellaneous departments

The increase of Rs. 20·38 lakhs represents mainly the payment to local bodies under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931. This was partly set off by savings due to economy in expenditure under other items, mainly labour.

Capital outlay on construction of irrigation works

There was increased expenditure to the extent of Rs. 10·96 lakhs mainly on the Cauvery-Mettur project, owing to better progress made in the construction of the main dam.

Capital outlay on hydro-electric schemes

The expenditure during 1931-32 was Rs. 53·02 lakhs against Rs. 24·61 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to the fact that the various parts of the Pykara hydro-electric scheme were in full swing and the distribution schemes in the Coimbatore district were taken in hand in the latter part of the year.

Famine relief

233. The opening balance at the credit of the Famine Relief fund on 1st April 1931 was Rs. 52·30 lakhs. As this exceeded the prescribed minimum balance of Rs. 40 lakhs, the provision of the annual assignment for famine relief was, as is permitted by the rules governing the Famine Relief fund, reduced to Rs. 1 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 0·72 lakh was incurred on famine relief and the balance of the assignment (Rs. 0·28 lakh) was transferred to the fund. A sum of Rs. 2·87 lakhs was credited to the fund during the year on account of interest on the amount at the credit of the fund and recoveries of famine expenditure. The closing balance at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 55·45 lakhs.

Loans and advances by the Provincial Government

234. The Provincial Advance and Loan Account, including loans to local bodies for railway construction, opened with a balance of Rs. 503·27 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 483·71 lakhs.

Advances to cultivators sanctioned in 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 13·69 lakhs against Rs. 15·13 lakhs in the previous year. The loans advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act amounted to Rs. 0·41 lakh. The Madras Corporation was given a loan of Rs. 1·50 lakhs—for Mambalam Town Planning (Rs. 1·00 lakh) and flush-out latrines (Rs. 0·50 lakh). The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for the construction of bridges, drainage works, markets, hospitals and the like amounted to Rs. 7·35 lakhs. Advances for the acquisition of house-sites for the depressed classes amounted to Rs. 0·14 lakh including Rs. 0·06 lakh advanced to co-operative societies for this purpose. Loans were also disbursed to Kallar co-operative societies (Rs. 0·40 lakh) and co-operative house-building societies (Rs. 1·31 lakhs). Loans to land mortgage banks amounted to Rs. 0·97 lakh.

A sum of Rs. 0·01 lakh was given as loans to Chenchus for purchase of bulls and agricultural implements and a sum of Rs. 0·03 lakh was advanced to the American Baptist Mission. Fish-curers and divers were given advances amounting to Rs. 0·02 lakh, while the loans relating to the Industries department (pumping installations, etc.) amounted to Rs. 0·01 lakh. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to the large sum of Rs. 7·74 lakhs, owing to the fact that the payments under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act having been far below their previous income from tolls, several local bodies found themselves with deficit balances.

Loans between Central and Provincial Governments

235. The advance obtained in 1931-32 by the Provincial Government from the Provincial Loans Fund under Rule 25 of the Devolution Rules to meet capital expenditure on the Cauvery-Mettur project, amounted to Rs. 47 lakhs, carrying interest at 6¼ per cent per annum, while the sums repaid to the Provincial Loans Fund amounted to Rs. 30·35 lakhs, made up of—

(1) Rs. 9·50 lakhs being the annual instalment in repayment of the outstanding balance of the old Provincial Advance and Loan Account (Rule 23 of the Devolution Rules) ; and

(2) Rs. 20·85 lakhs in repayment of the outstanding balances of the advances taken since the Reforms to meet capital and other miscellaneous expenditure.

236. The following table summarizes the transactions in funds raised from special sources, and devoted to special objects and not to general purposes of administration (Central and Provincial) :— **Local funds**

Statement of Local Funds (Special, Port and Marine and Education Funds) transactions for the year 1931-32.

Name of fund.	Opening balance on 1st April 1931.	Receipts during 1931-32.	Total.	Charges during 1931-32	Closing balance on 31st March 1932.	Government securities.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cantonment Funds...	30,727 8 3	1,16,011 7 2	1,46,738 15 5	1,21,142 13 6	25,596 1 11	...
Madras Port Fund ...	3,961 11 9	2,46,173 4 10	2,50,135 0 7	2,49,979 2 6	155 14 1	...
Minor Ports Fund ...	6,54,230 9 3	7,04,192 13 11	13,58,423 7 2	5,81,866 15 5	7,76,556 7 9	31,90,310 0 0
Minor Pilotage Funds.	76,941 6 5	98,745 2 7	1,75,686 9 0	1,15,640 5 2	60,046 3 10	1,62,330 0 0
Cochin Port Fund ...	49,461 8 9	6,19,731 4 1	6,69,192 12 10	3,48,595 2 9	3,20,597 10 1	4,57,890 0 0
Tuticorin Port Fund.	77,885 7 4	9,72,143 0 9	10,50,028 8 1	8,94,294 8 11	1,55,733 15 2	2,28,774 11 6
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund.	18,322 2 1	9,78,414 6 11	9,96,736 9 0	8,64,807 7 9	1,31,929 1 3	15,105 10 4
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund.	1,593 7 8	3,507 12 4	5,101 4 0	2,543 3 4	2,558 0 8	11,220 0 0
Landing and Shipping Dues Fund.	6,21,530 8 9	23,24,273 10 3	29,45,803 3 0	22,14,585 10 0	7,31,217 9 0	13,45,240 0 0
Madras University Fee Fund.	86,447 12 4	8,67,297 3 1	9,53,744 15 5	8,33,133 15 8	1,20,610 15 9	...
Andhra University Fee Fund.	7,698 3 0	6,63,882 5 1	6,71,580 8 1	6,35,616 15 1	35,963 9 0	...
Annamalai University Fee Fund.	19,416 2 5	7,15,297 9 0	7,34,713 11 5	7,06,764 0 0	27,949 11 5	...
Bhadrachalam and Nugur Special Funds	17,904 0 3	...	17,904 0 3	17,904 0 3	...	...
Irrigation Cess Fund.	44,331 15 0	19,242 6 7	63,574 5 7	63,574 5 7	...	...

CUSTOMS

237. The total revenue receipts of the Presidency increased by Rs. 40·53 lakhs to Rs. 474·87 lakhs. Import duty increased by Rs. 37·07 lakhs to Rs. 470·95 lakhs but duty on exports declined by Rs. 1·22 lakhs to Rs. 3·83 lakhs. The total expenditure of the Customs department throughout the Presidency inclusive of the contributions to Travancore and Cochin Darbars amounted to Rs. 26·98 lakhs. **Finance**

Of the offences detected by the Customs department, there were 138 cases which infringed the **Offences**

Indian Merchandise Marks Act and 1,352 cases related to the Sea Customs Act.

SALT

General

238. The year was marked as one of retrenchment in staff and salaries and of additional taxation. The salt duty was enhanced from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-9-0 a maund from 30th September 1931. The salt credit system, under which removals of salt by merchants and licensees were allowed on deposit of securities subject to redemption in six months, was first modified and later abolished with effect from 1st April 1932.

Manufacture

Manufacture in the 1931 season was successful throughout the Presidency. The quantity of salt manufactured was nearly 146½ lakhs of maunds or 50 lakhs more than in the previous year. Of this quantity, 11 lakhs belonged to Government and the balance to the licensees. The stock on hand at the beginning of the year was 36 lakhs of maunds and the quantity imported during the year mainly from Bombay was 18 lakhs. The total stock of salt available for consumption was therefore 200½ lakhs of maunds. The quantity issued during the year amounted to 137¾ lakhs of maunds as against 126¼ lakhs of maunds in 1930-31. The increase in issues is due to abundant stocks in the year, coupled with low selling prices in all factories, and to export of 4½ lakhs of maunds to Calcutta by sea.

Prices

The average wholesale price of Excise salt in the Presidency was 3 annas 3 pies a maund against 3 annas 11 pies in 1930-31. The price of Government salt also fell on the average from 6 annas 7 pies in 1930-31 to 6 annas 1 pie in 1931-32. The average retail prices at the headquarter stations varied from 1 anna 2·8 pies to 2 annas a Madras measure of 120 tolas.

Issues

The quantity of salt imported by sea mainly from Bombay rose from 1,198,512 maunds to 1,297,643 maunds and the quantity imported by rail also rose from 380,226 maunds to 492,303 maunds. The issues of locally manufactured and imported salt for ordinary consumption in the areas usually

supplied increased from 12,323,919 maunds to 12,995,761 maunds. The quantities issued during the year to the French Government, the Travancore Durbar and the Fisheries department were 64,486 maunds, 26,800 maunds and 171,004 maunds as against 62,990 maunds, 25,600 maunds and 156,210 maunds respectively in the previous year.

Finance

The total receipts on account of salt revenue were Rs. 181·85 lakhs in 1931-32 against Rs. 142·87 lakhs in 1930-31. The increase was due to the enhancement of the excise duty from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-9-0 a maund from 30th September 1931 and to the reduction in the period of credit for payment of duty on salt removed from 6 to 3 months from 1st October 1931. The total charges amounted to Rs. 15·02 lakhs in 1931-32 against Rs. 15·27 lakhs in 1930-31. The decrease was due to retrenchment in staff and salaries.

Concessions

The concessions granted in March 1931 permitting the collection and manufacture of salt by local residents and villagers in the neighbourhood of areas where salt could be collected or made were grossly abused during the year in certain taluks of the Nellore, Tanjore and Ramnad districts. As a result of this, the concessions were withdrawn under the orders of the Government of India from the Gudur and Sulurpet taluks of the Nellore district and the Ramnad and Mudukulattur taluks of the Ramnad district.

INCOME-TAX

Administrative changes

239. There were no changes in the number of income-tax circles in this Presidency during the year. But the sanctioned strength of the income-tax officers' cadre which included five leave reserve posts (really a training reserve) was reduced by three, and three posts were created in the next cadre, that of assistant income-tax officers. The post of assistant income-tax officer in the Madura (North) circle was abolished and a new one created in Karaikudi (III) circle. During the year incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 were brought under assessment by the Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, which

also levied surcharges of income-tax and super-tax at one-eighth of the rates existing in 1931-32. A temporary staff of 38 assistant income-tax officers was appointed for enquiry work in connexion with these incomes and 65 additional clerks were appointed to cope with the increase of work in income-tax offices. In order to deal with the assessments of these incomes select assistant income-tax officers were invested with powers of assessment. The appellate work in the Northern Range was found very heavy and the Assistant Commissioners' charges were redistributed with effect from the 1st March 1932 as below :—

Assistant Commissioner, Northern range, at Bezwada.	The revenue districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari East and West and Kistna.
Assistant Commissioner, Central range, at Madras.	The revenue districts of Guntūr, Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, and the Kumbakonam and Negapatam circles of Tanjore district.
Assistant Commissioner, Western range, at Coimbatore.	The revenue districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Malabar, South Kanara, The Nilgiris, Chittoor, North Arcot, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary.
Assistant Commissioner, Southern range, at Madura.	The revenue districts of Tinnevelly, Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly and Tanjore circle of the Tanjore district.

Trade conditions

The trade conditions during the year 1930-31, on the income of which the assessments for 1931-32 were based, were very unfavourable and worse than in 1929-30. The fall in prices of commodities, the low purchasing capacity of the people, the general trade depression and the financial stringency were factors which contributed to this marked decline in trade. Importers generally suffered a heavy fall in their turnover while European business houses, especially those dealing in piece-goods, either suffered heavy losses or fared worse than in 1929-30. Exporters of tanned skins and hides were hard hit by the imposition of an import duty of 10 per cent by the United States of America without a corresponding duty on raw hides. Owing to lack of demand from the Continent and the uncertain state of the foreign markets, several tanneries were closed. The

distilleries and sugar factories also suffered a considerable fall in their incomes. The general depression in trade affected the income of the shipping companies and of their agents. There was a heavy fall in the incomes of railway companies. The reason for this fall was mainly the marked fall in the goods traffic—a clear index of the depression in trade, but in the case of the South Indian Railway Company the fall was due partly to the devastation caused by the floods in October 1930 and the consequent dislocation of traffic for weeks at a stretch. Competition of Tata's and the fall in prices affected the hardware and metals merchants, but dealers in machinery and machinery parts did better. There was very little export trade in rice to Ceylon, owing to the continuous fall in the price of paddy and the competition of Burma and Saigon dealers. Several rice mills also remained closed for considerable periods on this account. Business in groundnuts also was not generally profitable, but persons who indulged in speculation and entered into forward contracts with exporting firms made profits while others suffered losses. Traders in tobacco and jaggery suffered losses owing to decline in prices. Traders in timber, coconuts, arecanuts and copra suffered heavily on account of the big fall in prices. Business in cotton, yarn and piece-goods suffered severely on account of the continued fall in prices and some of the ginning factories had to be closed on account of loss. Lunghis and Madras handkerchiefs showed a considerable decline in exports to the Federated Malay States and West Africa, due to the slump in rubber in the Federated Malay States and to the competition of cheaper mill manufactured goods from Japan and Germany. Most of the spinning and weaving mills fared badly and trade in hand-woven cloth was also hard hit. Weaving and other allied industries were severely affected by the economic depression. Trade in grain, pulses and turmeric was not profitable. Dealers in coffee and pepper who used to ship extensively to Great Britain, France, Holland and Arabia fared very badly. Fall in the price of tea affected the income of the tea estates, which

contribute a large share of revenue. The price of cardamoms fell and the revenue from this source was much less compared with the previous year. Money-lenders found it difficult to realize their debts owing to the ryot's helplessness, but they had no difficulty in getting old documents renewed with interest added to the principal. A few of these realized large sums of interest constructively by obtaining renewed bonds or by buying the debtors' lands if the loans could not be recovered in cash. In many cases they suffered losses on account of bad debts which they had to write off. The Nattukottai Chettis fared badly owing to the unrest and disturbances in Burma and the slump in rubber and tin in the Federated Malay States. The income of professional men also showed a fall. The tile industry on the West Coast appears to have prospered.

Financial results

The number of assessees rose from 56,723 in 1930-31 to 66,571 in 1931-32. The demand under Income-tax was Rs. 166·24 lakhs in 1931-32 against Rs. 137·49 lakhs in 1930-31. The demand under Super-tax was Rs. 14·71 lakhs against Rs. 19·12 lakhs in the previous year. The net collections during the year were Rs. 146·50 lakhs under Income-tax and Rs. 14·32 lakhs under Super-tax. The arrears at the end of the year were Rs. 4·88 lakhs under Income-tax and Rs. 0·41 lakh under Super-tax as against Rs. 2·14 lakhs under Income-tax and Rs. 0·35 lakh under Super-tax in the previous year. The number of new cases discovered was 12,695 (including small income cases) and the number struck off was 6,134. The incidence of Income-tax demand in the year under review was 5 annas 8·3 pies per head of population and Rs. 293 per head of assessee, the corresponding figures for 1930-31 being 4 annas 8·5 pies per head of population (1931 census) and Rs. 242 per head of assessee.

Refunds

Refunds under Income-tax in 1931-32 were Rs. 17·56 lakhs against Rs. 13·62 lakhs in 1930-31. Refunds under Super-tax were Rs. 0·68 lakh.

Expenditure

The expenditure in 1931-32 was Rs. 9·58 lakhs against Rs. 10·31 lakhs in 1930-31. The Local Government was not entitled to any share in the income-tax revenue under Devolution Rule 15, as

the assessed income of 1931-32 was less than the standard figure of 1920-21 as revised in accordance with the transfers of business cases during the year 1931-32.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES

240. See supra, Chapter III—Protection—Municipal Administration (Mufassal) and Municipal Administration (City of Madras).

OPIUM, EXCISE AND STAMPS

[*Administration Report of the Madras Excise Department for the year 1931-32; Administration Report on Stamps for the year 1931-32*]

241. On the necessity that was felt to effect economies in expenditure the posts of 2 Assistant Commissioners, 8 Inspectors, 20 sub-inspectors, 16 clerks and 228 peons were ordered to be abolished and effect was given during the year to the abolition of 1 Assistant Commissioner, 8 Inspectors, 13 sub-inspectors, 12 clerks and 200 peons. The Excise Intelligence Bureau was practically abolished from 1st February 1932 and only one assistant inspector with two peons was retained for the current bare maintenance of records and liaison with the Customs authorities of Ceylon, etc.

There was a general decrease in the consumption of most kinds of liquor and of drugs, due mainly to the continued intense economic depression. The movement against drink by picketing, social boycott, intimidation and other means contributed to the decrease. With the signing of the "Delhi Pact" in March 1931 this movement became organized and vigorous. Direction on the lines of the "Pact" was frequently found wanting and picketing often degenerated into naked intimidation. There were several cases of setting fire to shops, cutting off the spathes of trees marked for tapping, rioting and obstruction to consumers, till the Ordinances were passed. Crimes of illicit distillation and illicit manufacture of toddy increased and prevention was made all the more

difficult by the severe strain imposed on officers by the "Pact."

Owing to acute financial stringency the propaganda work financed by Government and carried on by the Central Propaganda Board, Temperance Publicity Committee, and the District Propaganda Committees was discontinued. A sum of Rs. 8,100 was however provided and placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Health for rendering financial assistance to non-official associations which were carrying on genuine temperance propaganda work. The experiment in prohibition in certain areas of the Tiruchengodu, Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks of the Salem district was continued. Its success depended on the ability of the workers for temperance to keep the drinkers firm in their resolution to refrain from drinking. They failed in this and the drinking classes were driven to go long distances to get drink, leaving their work prematurely and thus earning less while drinking more. Illicit distillation and tapping and unlicensed possession of both arrack and toddy increased enormously. The experiment had to be written down as a failure and its discontinuance has been ordered from 1st April 1933. Prohibition of the sale of any kind of liquor to members of the hill tribes in the Nilgiris except on a medical certificate was continued. The Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function and the recommendations of these bodies were generally accepted.

All officers of the Excise, Police and Customs departments not below the rank of sub-inspector and all officers of the Land Revenue department not below the rank of deputy tahsildar have been authorized to exercise the powers of entry, search, seizure and arrest without warrant specified in sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Dangerous Drugs Act. All officers of the Excise department not below the rank of an assistant inspector have been invested with the powers of an officer in charge of a police station for the investigation of offences under that Act.

Opium

242. The issue price of opium remained at Rs. 80 per seer. The limit of private possession

was retained at 2 tolas in the Agency tracts and 1 tola elsewhere. Five hundred and fifty-five shops for the vend of opium were sold as against 553 shops in the previous year. The revenue derived from opium amounted to Rs. 37·52 lakhs, of which Rs. 12·06 lakhs came from shop rentals, the figures for the previous year being Rs. 40·89 lakhs and Rs. 12·89 lakhs respectively. Propaganda against the practice of administering opium to children was continued by means of pamphlets and lectures.

Offences

The number of persons convicted under the Opium Act decreased from 205 to 130. The smuggling of opium to Ceylon and Burma continued. Several important cases were detected by the Excise Intelligence Bureau.

Excise Country spirits

243. There were no changes in the areas for the contract supply, in the rates of duty, issue strength, and limit of private possession of arrack. The system of rationing shops in certain taluks of the Vizagapatam district was continued and the ration allowed was further reduced by 5 per cent. The fact that the period of rationing coincided with the severe economic depression and picketing, which together brought about a marked decline in consumption generally, has made the experiment barren and inconclusive of results. The question of its retention is under consideration. The closure of arrack shops in certain toddy-drinking areas (two taluks each in the Tanjore and Ramnad districts, and one taluk each in the Tinnevelly and Salem districts) was continued. The number of shops for the retail sale of country spirits under the contract distillery system decreased from 5,554 to 5,412 and the consumption decreased from 1,210,221 proof gallons to 980,633 proof gallons.

Revenue

The total revenue from country spirits was Rs. 156·66 lakhs as against Rs. 198·35 lakhs in the previous year.

Agency tracts

The system of supply of liquor in the Agency tracts remained generally unaltered. The central distillery system was extended to the Deshya Kondh area of the Bissemcuttak taluk and a part of Padwa taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency ; the post of the Assistant Inspector, Gunupur taluk,

was abolished and in the interests of efficient administration a new circle with headquarters at Pārvatīpuram was constituted, comprising the Gunupur and Rayaghada taluks excepting Kalyanasingapur Tana, Narayanapatnam Agency of the Pārvatīpuram taluk and the area of the Bissemcuttak taluk under the central distillery system. The total consumption in all the areas under the central distillery system was 168,296 gallons of 60° u.p. mohwa arrack. In the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam district eighteen combined shops and stills were sold for Rs. 29,160 under the outstill system.

Offences — The number of cases of illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 2,579 to 3,301.

Toddy — 244. The rates of tree-tax remained the same as in the previous year except in the areas under the tree-tax system in the East Gōdāvari Agency where the rates were increased to Rs. 3 per coconut tree, Rs. 6 per sago and Rs. 2 per palmyra or date tree with effect from 1st October 1931. During the first ten months of the toddy lease 912,200 coconut, 532,330 palmyra, 641,701 date and 3,887 sago trees were licensed for tapping. The total number in terms of coconut trees was 1,702,661 compared with 1,825,212 for the same period of the previous year. The number of shops sold for the lease fell from 9,916 to 9,797.

Revenue — The total revenue derived from toddy during the official year amounted to Rs. 1,97,66,030 as against Rs. 2,47,13,490 for the previous year.

Agency tracts — Five villages in the Pottanghi and Vīravilli taluks of the Vizagapatam Agency were excluded from the tree-tax system. The system was continued in the other areas where it had already been introduced.

Sweet juice — No change was made in the areas where tapping for sweet juice was under control.

Offences — Cases of illicit manufacture of toddy increased from 8,382 to 8,598.

Foreign liquor — 245. No alteration was made in the rate of duty on locally-made foreign liquor. The duty on beer was raised from As. 8 to As. 12 a gallon from 1st April 1931. The duty on imported spirits and

imported beer was raised from Rs. 30 and As. 12 to Rs. 37-8-0 and As. 15, respectively, from 30th September 1931. The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises was 18 as against 22 in the previous year, and the number of licences for the sale of beer was 27 against 26 in the previous year. One hundred and fifty-six retail licences for consumption of liquor off the premises were issued as compared with 160 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the consumption of wines, spirits and beer and an increase in that of denatured spirits. The consumption of locally-made foreign spirits increased from 24,416 proof gallons to 32,927 proof gallons.

Spirituous medicinal preparations

The pharmaceutical laboratories of Messrs. A. S. R. Murthi & Sons and Spencer & Co. continued to work in the year. There was a slight decrease in the import of spirituous medicinal preparations from Mysore and an increase from Bengal.

The system of levy of fees from clubs which supply liquor to their members on payment of a price or of any fee or subscription was brought into effect from 1st April 1931.

Revenue

The total revenue from foreign liquor decreased from Rs. 15,57,587 to Rs. 15,19,873.

Intoxicating drugs

Ganja and bhang

246. Fifty-four licences were issued for the cultivation of ganja at Santaravur in Guntūr district and ninety licences at the Hosūr centre in Salem district. The outturn in Guntūr district was 1,222 maunds of ganja and 45 maunds of bhang and in Salem district 212 maunds of ganja and 44 maunds of bhang. A seed farm of 4·4 acres was opened at the Live-stock Research Station, Hosūr. The continuance of botanical investigation of ganja for a further period of three years was sanctioned by Government and the special staff continued its work during the year.

The duty on ganja remained at Rs. 25 per seer, but the duty on bhang was raised from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 10 per seer. Consumption of ganja, bhang and their preparations decreased from 48,081 seers to 44,267 seers. The total revenue derived from hemp drugs fell from Rs. 20·34 lakhs to Rs. 19·54

lakhs. One hundred and one cases of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant were detected during the year.

Cocaine

One hundred and fifty-four licences for the possession and sale of cocaine and its preparations were issued as compared with 173 such licences in the previous year. The total sales amounted to 5 lb. 12 oz. 413½ grs.

Stamps

247. Receipts on account of the sale of judicial stamps rose from Rs. 1,46,56,125 to Rs. 1,51,07,055. The revenue from the sale of non-judicial stamps decreased from Rs. 83,49,556 to Rs. 78,97,120. The decrease under this head is due to the present economic depression and the fall in the value of land. There was a net decrease in charges from Rs. 8,21,090 to Rs. 7,90,947.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

DETAILS OF CENSUS

248. *Vide* pages 209 to 219 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1931)

[*The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for 1931; Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 during the year 1931-32; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital statistics*]

Population

249. At the end of February 1931 the population of the Presidency was ascertained by the census to be 46·74 millions. Adding to this figure the excess of births over deaths during the remaining ten months of the year the estimated population at the end of 1931 is 47·13 millions. The estimate based on the rate of inter-censal growth during the preceding decade is 46·91 millions. During the year there was a large decrease in emigration to Ceylon and Malaya and an increase in the number of emigrants returning from these countries, which are not taken into account in these estimates.

Registration of vital statistics

250. The excess of registered births over deaths during the decade 1921-1931 was found to approximate closely to the increase in population revealed by the census. However it is known that the vital statistics maintained are far from accurate and it can only be assumed that this approximation was accidental. For example, the district health staff were able during the year 1931 to detect over 69,000 births and 20,000 deaths which had escaped registration. Some of the statistics even for rural towns and municipalities, to which

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Act III of 1899 applies, are so absurd as to be quite valueless. Sixteen rural towns registered birth-rates below 20 per mille, the rate for one town being 5·98 per mille. Three municipalities registered absurdly low death-rates of less than 15 per mille and five rural towns returned death-rates of less than 10 per mille. It must be assumed that a large number of births and deaths still escape registration.

Compilation of vital statistics has now been transferred from the Collectors' offices to the office of the Director of Public Health. Although this was carried out as a measure of retrenchment it is hoped that it will also result in administrative convenience.

Births

251. The total number of births registered in the Presidency during 1931 was 1,606,403, giving a rate of 35·5 per mille. But if the rates for previous years are calculated with reference to the yearly inter-censal population instead of the 1921 population, the rate for 1931 is one of the highest recorded. The birth-rate per mille among Hindus was 35·65, among Muhammadans 36·72 and among Christians 30·59. In all districts the birth-rate was in excess of the death-rate. The birth-rate for municipalities was 35·19 as compared with 41·54 per mille in the previous year. This decrease is attributed to defective registration, as well as to the different bases of calculation. In rural towns the rate was 35·89 per mille compared with 35·19 in the previous year. As usual male births predominated, 105 males being born for every 100 females.

Deaths

252. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 1,072,572, revealing a death-rate of 23·72 per mille. If the death-rate for previous years is calculated on the estimated inter-censal population this rate approximates to the average for the decade. However according to the present system by which the rates have been calculated with reference to the 1921 population the rate for the year is the lowest since 1924. The death-rate among Hindus was 24·06 per mille, among Muhammadans 22·08 and among Christians

18·34. The highest death-rate was that of Madras City, 35·53. The rate for municipal towns was 27·19 against 32·21, the latter figure being calculated on the 1921 census figure. In rural towns the death-rate was 22·84 per mille against 23·65 in 1930. There were 102·14 deaths among males for every 100 deaths among females in the province. The female death-rate exceeds the male death-rate, however, in age-periods between ten and forty years, which is evidently due to the greater risk of death to which females are exposed during the child-bearing ages. In the first month of life the rural death-rate exceeds the urban death-rate and it has been suggested that this is due to the fact that a greater proportion of confinements in towns receive skilled aid than in the country. The rural death-rate as a whole is lower than the urban.

Chief diseases

Cholera

253. Deaths from cholera increased from 18,746 to 30,232. No district was free from the disease during the year and 60 out of 82 municipalities were affected. The disease was most prevalent in the districts of Madura, Ramnad and Chingleput, in addition to the three districts of South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly where it is endemic. Preventive measures were taken to combat the epidemic, such as chlorination of water-supplies, distribution of anti-cholera vaccine and bili-vaccine, and disinfection. The total number of anti-cholera inoculations done was 431,287.

Plague

During the year 1,073 deaths from plague were registered as against 1,459 in 1930. The mortality is the lowest on record during the last ten years. The disease was prevalent in nine districts, but it was only in Madura district, where 903 deaths or 90 per cent of the total mortality occurred, that there was any serious infection. Five municipalities were affected, the total mortality being 94. The preventive measures taken were anti-plague inoculations and evacuation of infected areas. Fifty thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight inoculations were performed.

Malaria

The temporary malaria establishment continued to work during the year. The Special Malaria Officer visited Vizagapatam Agency,

Rameswaram Island, Vriddhachalam, Udayagiri and Mettur. At each of these places an organized anti-malarial campaign was in progress. Anti-malarial work by local boards has been affected by the present shortage of funds, and few boards took up the work in the year. In Vizagapatam Agency the anti-malarial campaign is entirely under Government auspices. Between June 1929 and June 1931 an appreciable decline in the spleen rates at two centres was revealed as a result of the measures taken. Unfortunately owing to lack of funds the campaign against malaria in the Agency tracts had to be abandoned almost entirely from December and was continued only on a very restricted scale. In several districts the disease is being combated with some success by the free distribution of quinine. The vital statistics reveal 331,834 deaths from fevers, but a large number of these are deaths from causes of which fever is a predominant symptom, and it is not possible to draw any definite conclusions from the figures.

Dysentery and diarrhœa

The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was 83,838 in 1931 against 76,815 in the previous year. As usual Madras City registered the highest mortality under this head.

Respiratory diseases

There were 93,222 deaths due to respiratory diseases, an increase of 3,712. The largest mortality was registered in the Nilgiris district, and deaths were found to occur most frequently in the cool months of the year.

Smallpox

Deaths from smallpox were 4,660, which is by far the lowest figure for the decennium.

Maternal and infantile mortality

An Assistant Director of Public Health for Maternity and Child Welfare was appointed in February 1931. She has visited 25 municipalities and 8 districts. The infantile mortality rate for the year was 186·6 per mille. There has been no improvement in the past ten years in spite of the increase in child welfare work, and the rate has remained practically constant. Some municipalities are making valiant efforts in maternity and child welfare work, but in the absence of a clear idea as to the goal for which they are aiming such work must fall short of its objective. Many other municipalities have been quite inactive in

this direction. The supply of trained midwives is far below the requirements, and even if each midwife dealt with 150 births in a year, which is a high figure, still 84·5 per cent of maternity cases would not receive attention. As it is, the work of the midwives under local bodies is often of poor quality.

Europeans and European British subjects

254. Sixty-four births and eighteen deaths were registered during the year under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886. The number of births and deaths of Europeans and European British subjects registered under the Municipal Acts and Cantonment Code were 159 births and 49 deaths. These figures show no noteworthy variation from those of the previous year.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1931)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1931; Statistical Abstract for British India—Emigration*]

General

255. Malaya and Ceylon are the only countries to which emigration of unskilled labourers is permitted under the Indian Emigration Act. Owing to the depression in the rubber and tin industries in Malaya, "kangani" recruitment to that country was suspended and only nineteen emigrants proceeded to Malaya as compared with 36,346 during the year 1930. Non-emigrants or labourers who had already resided in the colony for not less than five years or their wives or children, numbered 93 as compared with 5,933. There was also a decrease in emigration to Ceylon owing to the partial stoppage of recruitment by tea and rubber estates, the number of emigrants falling from 45,101 to 30,938 and of non-emigrants from 46,321 to 37,399.

Health

There have been no epidemics or cases of illness at any of the emigration depots except at Mandapam. At the Mandapam depot extensive treatment for hookworm was carried out and emigrants were also supplied with clothing, when they were in need of it.

Returning emigrants

Emigrants repatriated from Malaya numbered 56,505. These were assisted to return as they were

unable to find work or had fallen sick, or were unwilling to remain in the country for some other reason. It is not possible to estimate the number of labourers who returned from Malaya at their own expense. Repatriated emigrants from Ceylon numbered 15,679, while it is estimated that about 75,000 persons returned from Ceylon at their own expense. In addition to these, emigrants repatriated from Mauritius, Trinidad and Fiji numbered 26, 235 and 68, respectively.

Assisted repatriation from South Africa

256. One thousand four hundred and ten emigrants availed themselves of the scheme of assisted emigration from South Africa during the year. Of this number 719 persons returned to India during the last month of the year, as a rumour had gained currency that the grant of the bonus of £20 to each adult repatriate was to be stopped from the beginning of 1932. Indians in South Africa were also faced with unemployment during the later part of the year. A special officer attended to the interests of returned emigrants from South Africa and endeavoured to induce them to settle on the land. However repatriates who have been born in the Union are unwilling to take up work except in larger towns, and it is not easy to induce them to settle down to agriculture in villages. Eighty of these returned emigrants were given temporary accommodation in the Decrepit Home at Madras until they were able to shift for themselves.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1931)

[*Annual Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1931; Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals for the year 1931; Annual Reports of the Medical College, Madras, and the Medical College, Vizagapatam, for the year 1931-32; Annual Report on the working of the Medical Schools for the year 1931-32; Annual Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the year 1931; Report of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, for the period from 1st October 1930 to 30th September 1931; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Hospitals*]

Medical institutions

257. The number of medical institutions of all classes working in the Presidency at the end of the

year 1931 was 1,245 as compared with 1,188 at the end of 1930. Of these institutions 221 were maintained by the State and 491 by municipalities and local boards. During the year 59 additional subsidized rural dispensaries were opened and 12 dispensaries of this class were closed or converted into regular dispensaries. A new "visited dispensary" system of providing medical relief in remote parts is under trial in seven districts. Under this system medical officers are allowed to leave their permanent dispensaries on two fixed days of the week in order to travel with their appliances to other villages. The Government Women and Children's Dispensary at Sivaganga was amalgamated with the main Government Hospital there; and the separate Police hospitals at Rajahmundry and Salem were amalgamated with the Government hospitals in order to effect economy. The X-ray department of the Royapettah Hospital was closed as a measure of retrenchment.

Medical relief

The total number of in-door patients treated in all medical institutions during the year increased from 205,314 in 1930 to 207,847 in 1931 and that of out-door patients from 12,602,532 to 14,001,729. There were 9,451 beds available for in-patients of which 4,100 were for females. Of the in-patients treated 128,238 were cured, 43,720 were relieved, 23,487 were discharged otherwise and 9,711 died, the death-rate being 4·67 per cent as against 4·61 per cent in the previous year. The number of operations performed during the year was 522,477 as against 483,393, while the number of selected surgical operations was 25,812. The most prevalent diseases among in-door and out-door patients treated were diseases of the skin, malaria, diseases of the eye and injuries. The number of labour cases conducted in all classes of medical institutions was 140,403 normal, and 15,003 abnormal. This branch of activity has more than doubled since 1926, when the figures were 54,349 normal and 7,501 abnormal.

Leprosy

The number of patients treated for leprosy during 1931 was 38,661 as against 28,272 in 1930. The increase is indicative of the better facilities

offered to leper patients consequent on the appointment of group leprosy officers. Owing to propaganda and proof from the leprosy clinics opened in hospitals that the disease can be arrested in its early stages, patients are coming forward for treatment instead of endeavouring to conceal the disease.

Venereal diseases

In the course of the year 1931, 6,414 new cases were examined at the special venereal department of the Government General Hospital, Madras as compared with 6,605 in the previous year. There are also venereal clinics at the Government Hospital for Women and Children and the Government Rayapuram Hospital in the Madras City, and at 32 mufassal stations. The Venereal Specialist for the Presidency visited important headquarter hospitals in the mufassal in connexion with anti-venereal work.

Finance

The total expenditure on civil hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 81,20,655 as against Rs. 81,92,114 in 1930. Salaries accounted for Rs. 39·65 lakhs, Rs. 11·91 lakhs was spent on medicines, apparatus and instruments, and Rs. 11·45 lakhs on diet. Under receipts Government contributed Rs. 58,96,252, and local boards and municipalities Rs. 16,80,376, as against Rs. 60,37,807 and Rs. 16,24,715, respectively, in 1930.

Mental hospitals

258. At the three mental hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair 2,077 mental patients were treated during the year against 1,942 in the previous year. Of those treated 255 were cured and 119 improved, 45 were discharged not improved, 55 discharged otherwise and 87 died, leaving 1,516 patients at the end of the year. Two hundred and fifty-three criminal insanes were treated during the year. These hospitals are becoming more crowded every year, but the inference is that poorer people have become less reluctant to send their insane relatives for treatment rather than that there has been any increase in insanity. The principal types of insanity were dementia praecox, mania and insanity due to cannabis indica.

The receipts in the mental hospitals amounted to Rs. 5,60,468 as against Rs. 5,48,694 during the previous year. There was a reduction in charges as a result of retrenchment in pay and the fall in prices of some of the dietary articles.

Finance

Medical education (1931-32)

259. There were 744 students on the rolls of the Medical College, Madras, during the year, of whom 530 were studying for the University degrees. Sixty-nine of the students were women. The percentage of passes at the University examinations in the M.B.B.S. and L.M.S. courses was 49·4 as against 50·8 in the previous year. The University has altered its regulations so that L.M.P.'s of over three years' standing who have passed a certain standard of preliminary education can now obtain the M.B.B.S. degree after undergoing two years' training at the Medical College, Madras, and passing certain of the regular examinations.

Medical College, Madras

There were 155 students on the rolls of the Medical College, Vizagapatam during the year as against 142 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the final M.B.B.S. and L.M.S. (Part II) examinations was 35 as compared with 44 in the previous year. There were a number of changes in the staff of the College, by which posts were abolished, reduced or amalgamated. While effecting economy, these also resulted in an increase in efficiency.

Medical College, Vizagapatam

Two medical schools for men were in existence at Madras (Rayapuram) and Tanjore, and one, the Lady Willingdon Medical School, for women at Madras. There were 751 pupils studying in these schools as against 772 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the final qualifying examination improved in the two schools for men but declined in the Lady Willingdon Medical School. The abolition of the Lady Willingdon Medical School, which was being contemplated, was deferred till the completion of the scheme for remodelling the Rayapuram Medical School buildings. Two posts of lecturers in the Rayapuram Medical School were abolished, and the work was entrusted to an assistant at the Medical College and a graduate demonstrator.

Medical schools

Pasteur Institute (1931).

260. The number of patients treated during the year at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, was 545, an increase of 4 over the previous year's total. There were seven deaths from hydrophobia, giving a mortality rate of 1·28 per cent. Anti-rabic vaccine for treating 9,325 persons was issued to local centres. Anti-rabic treatment is now obtainable in every district headquarters hospital except Ootacamund and in a few other hospitals. A complete course of treatment was given to 7,893 persons at these centres and there were 58 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 0·73 per cent. Seven thousand five hundred and thirty-eight of these persons have been traced out six months after the completion of treatment and their state of health ascertained. The demand for vaccine is steadily on the increase and 130,821 doses were issued as against 100,553 doses during the previous year. Training in the technique of anti-rabic treatment was given to 30 Government medical officers and also to 14 medical officers from Indian States and Railways. Treatments were also issued during the year to various veterinary surgeons in the Presidency and Indian States for treating animals that had been bitten by, or had come in contact with, rabid animals. Three hundred and seventeen brains of rabid or suspected rabid animals were sent to the institute for examination.

The King Institute, Guindy (October 1930 to September 1931)

261. Lymph has been produced very economically during the year and its potency has been considerably increased. The number of doses issued was 2,234,070. The case and the insertion success rates obtained in the year were the highest on record. This is mainly due to the increased potency of the lymph. The quantity of cholera vaccine issued during the year was 937,250 doses, which was nearly two and a half times the amount issued in the previous year. There was also a considerable demand for therapeutic vaccines. The number of Kahn and Wasserman tests was 31,936. Studies of the rat flea, the filarial mosquito and other miscellaneous subjects were carried on. The water-supplies of 39 municipalities, 13 jails and 50 railway stations were examined and advice given to the authorities concerned. Under the

provisions of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, 1,777 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and of this number 43 per cent were found to be adulterated.

262. The activities in the direction of propaganda during the year consisted in the production of new posters and pamphlets and of two new cinema films. The latter, which deal with maternity and child welfare and with venereal diseases, have been extremely popular in the municipalities and small towns of the Presidency. The health staff also gave short talks, lectures and magic lantern demonstrations in the districts. In addition to these, 803 health dramas were enacted, 869 health exhibitions were organized and 83 cinema shows on health subjects were given. **Health propaganda (1931)**

263. The Health Week was as usual made the occasion for concentrated propaganda throughout the Presidency. The celebrations were not held simultaneously but according as the local circumstances were most favourable. It was observed in 9,453 centres, a programme of seven days being held in the larger places, and of two or three days elsewhere. Among the features of the celebrations were processions for school-children, sports, scout displays, dramas and essay competitions on health subjects, as well as lectures and cinema shows. In many places an attempt was made to induce all house-owners to co-operate in making the villages thoroughly clean for the occasion. In conjunction with the health celebrations 3,177 baby shows were held. **National Health and Baby Week**

The District Cup for the best organized Health and Baby Week was awarded to Bellary, the Municipal Shield to Bezwada, and the Union Cup to Parvatipur.

SANITATION (1931)

[*The forty-second Annual Report of the Sanitary Engineer to Government and the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1931*]

264. A new water-supply installation in Palacole Municipality was completed during the year. The number of municipalities with protected **Municipalities**

Water-supply and drainage schemes

water-supply systems was thus increased by 1 to 35, out of a total of 82 municipalities in the Presidency. Water-supply schemes in three other municipalities were nearing completion at the end of the year and two other schemes were ready for execution and were awaiting provision of funds. Improvements to the existing supplies were also in progress in thirteen municipalities. Drainage schemes were in execution in Kumbakōnam, Bezwada and Salem, but only four municipal towns, Madras, Ootacamund, Madura and Vellore, possessed a comprehensive system of drainage. Detailed plans and estimates for drainage schemes in two more municipalities have been completed.

Conservancy

The conservancy staff and plant in municipal towns were for the most part inadequate. The methods of disposal of rubbish and nightsoil continued to be primitive and many of the public latrines were merely walled enclosures. Six municipalities built new type-design public latrines during the year.

Rural areas

265. Two rural towns, Rāmēswaram and Gūdūr, now possess protected water-supplies, the water-supply scheme of Gūdūr having been completed during the year. A scheme for installing a protected water-supply was in course of execution at Chodavaram, and investigations have been completed or are in progress or in contemplation in 26 other rural towns. No comprehensive drainage scheme has yet been installed in any of the rural towns. A new statutory provision was introduced in the amended Local Boards Act for the compulsory formation of the Village Development Funds to be devoted entirely to the improvement of (1) village communications, (2) village water-supplies and (3) village sanitation and public health. An improvement in rural sanitation is consequently expected. The field staff for rural sanitation work consisted of six rural sanitation units, two school units, one planters' unit and a sub-assistant surgeon for hookworm research ; but during the year part of this staff was disbanded as a measure of retrenchment. The staff was chiefly engaged in the treatment of hookworm,

propaganda on hookworm and the dangers of soil pollution, and the provision of latrines in villages. Cinema and magic lantern demonstrations were given and lectures delivered. The campaign also took part in health exhibitions at Madras and other centres.

Fairs and festivals

About 550 festivals were celebrated during the year. The District Health Officers supervised the sanitary arrangements at important festivals, while Heath Inspectors dealt with smaller gatherings. During the year the festival at Sriperumbudur was the cause of cholera in a number of villages resulting in thirteen deaths. There were also small outbreaks reported during the Adi Amavasai festival at Rāmēswaram and Dhanushkodi and during the Arudra Darisanam at Chidambaram. The disease also prevailed during some minor festivals in Anantapur, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Ramnad and Bellary districts.

VACCINATION

[*Annual Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1931-32; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Vaccination*]

General

266. The mortality from smallpox during the year was 4,660, which gives a rate of 0·1 per mille of the population. This is the lowest rate recorded during any of the past ten years. The district of Guntur was entirely free from deaths from smallpox, whilst the Nilgiris and Cuddapah registered only 4 and 8 deaths, respectively. In 40 out of 82 municipalities there were no deaths from smallpox. Only 94 cases were treated in isolation wards reserved for smallpox cases or for infectious diseases in general. This fact demonstrates the unlikelihood of the public using isolation hospitals in any numbers before a considerable number of years have elapsed and public opinion has changed. Vaccination is compulsory in all municipalities and in the rural areas of 18 districts while in the remaining 7 districts it is only enforced in limited areas. The main difficulty in the enforcement of

compulsory vaccination is the reluctance of presidents of taluk boards to sanction prosecutions recommended by District Health Officers. The vaccination staff are also impeded by the incompleteness of the births and deaths registers maintained by the village officers.

Operations

267. An experiment was made in the introduction of clove-oiled vaccine lymph in a few districts. In Madras City this lymph was found to be very successful. If it proves equally successful in other districts it will be generally introduced. The total number of primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year was 1,508,024 and of re-vaccinations 597,813, showing a total decrease of 28,796. The fall is due to a decline in the number of re-vaccinations, which is ascribed to the comparative absence of smallpox epidemics. The percentage of success with primary vaccinations was 98·4 and with re-vaccinations 37. These figures are an improvement over those of the previous year. Of the primary vaccinations 773,122 were performed on children under one year of age. It was found that in several municipalities the number of individuals vaccinated fell far short of the number of registered births, and the attention of the councils has been drawn to this defect. The vaccination staff was also employed during the offseason in the detection of unprotected cases and of unregistered births. Nearly 70,000 unregistered births and 253,000 unprotected children were detected.

Finance

268. The total expenditure incurred on the vaccination establishment was Rs. 7,14,200 against Rs. 7,08,800 and the average cost of each successful case was As. 7–3 against As. 7–7. The average cost varied considerably in different districts and municipalities and ranged between As. 3–10 and Rs. 1–5–5.

CHAPTER VII

INSTRUCTION

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

269. *Vide* pages 228 to 244 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

EDUCATION

[*Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1931–32; Statistical Abstract for British India—Education*]

General

270. The continued growth in the number of schools and scholars which had been the feature of previous years was arrested in 1931–32, and there was a slight numerical decrease in institutions and their strength. At the same time the general state of elementary education was not appreciably improved. The evils of stagnation and wastage were just as prominent as they had been before. This is evidenced by the fact that out of over two million children studying in elementary schools over 50 per cent were concentrated in standard I while less than 4 per cent were in standard V. Again out of over a million children who were reading in standard I in 1927–28 only 82,000 or about 7½ per cent reached standard V in 1931–32. The introduction of compulsory education in selected areas has not had any pronounced effect in remedying these evils. In the best of the compulsory areas the average duration of school life was only 2·8 years, while in some areas where compulsion had been in force for a number of years the percentage of pupils in standard V to those enrolled in standard I was actually lower than in areas where there was no

IN-STRUC-TION

compulsion. No new areas were brought under compulsion in 1931–32. The methods adopted for the improvement of elementary education were the consolidation and concentration of schools on a definite scheme and the elimination of the untrained lower grade teacher. Little progress was made in the first direction owing to the difficulty of harmonising conflicting interests, but much has been done to prevent the recruitment of teachers with low educational qualifications.

Statistics

271. Public institutions decreased in number from 56,991 to 53,545 and their strength from 2,893,549 to 2,877,504. Private schools also decreased in number and in strength. There were 1,580 private institutions with 47,378 pupils in 1931–32 as against 1,820 institutions with 56,556 pupils in 1930–31. The percentage of the total number of pupils under instruction to the entire population of the Presidency fell from 7 per cent in 1930–31 to 6·3 per cent in 1931–32. This apparent decrease is due to the increase in population registered by the census of 1931, the difference between the figures adopted for 1930–31 and 1931–32 being as much as 4,421,122.

University and Collegiate education

Statistics

272. In the colleges for men the total number of students in 1931–32 was 12,143 against 11,978 in 1930–31. The number of students reading in Oriental colleges rose from 768 to 833, and in the Professional colleges from 1,976 to 2,121 during the year. There were 777 students in the honours classes of first-grade colleges.

A provincial inter-university tournament was held in February 1932 and hockey, tennis and football matches were played. All the three universities took part.

Madras University

During the year the University of Madras made statutory provision for the conferment of honorary degrees on distinguished persons and twelve such honorary degrees were conferred. The University has been contemplating framing statutes for the institution of prizes for modern works in Dravidian languages. The regulations governing the degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture were

modified. Diploma courses in Geography and Indian Music were initiated, and regulations were framed for a degree in B. Com., but no college applied for affiliation or recognition in the latter subject. The Syndicate of the University addressed the Inter-University Board and the Government of India regarding a scheme of training in Military Science to enable members of the University Training Corps to qualify for certificates in military training. The University instituted Extension Boards in Madras, Mangalore, Madura, Ernakulam, Trichinopoly and Trivandrum to arrange extension lectures on subjects of academic importance.

Andhra University

The Andhra University acquired in Waltair a fine site of 50 acres for the location of the University offices, the University College of Arts and the College of Science and Technology. In July 1931 the University College of Arts providing instruction for honours courses in History, Economics, Politics and Telugu was opened. The Senate adopted statutes relating to the residence and discipline of University students and to the exemption under certain conditions of Ādi-Āndhra students from the payment of fees for University examinations. Regulations to revise the B.A. Honours and the B.Sc. Honours degree examinations were adopted by the Academic Council. The Senate appointed a Commission to inspect the affiliated colleges and arrangements were made for extension lectures at suitable centres.

Annamalai University

New courses were instituted in Tamil and Chemistry for honours degrees and in Physics for post-graduate students. The courses of study for the B.A. degree were remodelled and those in Mathematics, Physics and Sanskrit were revised. The introduction of a *viva voce* test as part of the final honours degree examination is a noteworthy feature of the revised courses. Research degrees of M. Litt. for Arts and M.Sc. for Science were instituted. For the benefit of honours students extension lectures were delivered by the staff.

Secondary education

273. Secondary schools for Indian boys decreased from 531 to 530 and their strength from 181,272 to 179,687 during the year. The number

of girls reading in boys' secondary schools rose from 4,016 to 4,775. Five hundred and sixty-four girls and 19,352 boys completed their S.S.L.C. course during the year, 136 of these being Ādi-Āndhras and Ādi-Drāvidas. Direct expenditure on secondary education decreased from Rs. 83·95 lakhs to Rs. 83·02 lakhs, public funds contributing 34 per cent and fees 52 per cent. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 45-7-8 and the average fee paid was Rs. 23-8-9 per pupil.

Elementary education

274. Public elementary schools for boys decreased from 50,121 in 1930-31 to 46,681 in 1931-32 and their strength fell from 2,295,256 to 2,264,776. The number of higher elementary schools in 1931-32 was 1,428 against 1,289 in the previous year and more than half of them were under the management of local boards. The total number of teachers in elementary schools was 94,290 and of that number 55,104 were trained, against 96,067 teachers, of whom 52,551 were trained in 1930-31. A grant of Rs. 32,071 was paid in 1931-32 to local bodies from Provincial funds for the construction of buildings as compared with Rs. 82,626 in 1930-31.

Fifty new schools under the control of village panchayats were started during the year, making a total of 1,348 such schools for boys in the whole Presidency. There were 50,631 pupils in these schools against 45,379 in the previous year. Government spent Rs. 2,51,843 on teaching grants and Rs. 15,000 on buildings for panchayat schools.

Special education

275. The number of students in Government training and sessional schools for masters decreased from 9,138 to 8,779 and those in aided training schools from 2,130 to 2,117. The number in higher elementary sections was 6,001 and in the lower elementary sections 3,174, against 5,400 and 4,122, respectively, in the previous year. The strength of the secondary sections increased from 1,694 to 1,746. The Training School-Leaving Certificate examination was passed by 5,086 men and 1,071 women.

Manual training in schools

There were 294 manual training classes in the Presidency with a strength of 56,037 pupils against 304 classes with a strength of 38,199 in the

previous year. In addition 44 manual training classes were attached to the schools under the Madras Corporation.

On the last day of the year under report 54,862 students were receiving instruction of a technical nature against 51,060 in 1930-31. Of these 2,558 were receiving art education, 1,583 technical instruction in engineering subjects and telegraphy, 48,491 industrial education including agriculture and 2,230 commercial education.

Women's education

276. Institutions intended for Indian girls increased in number from 5,862 to 5,905 and their strength from 366,413 to 383,721. There were 737,078 girls attending all grades of schools on the last day of the year against 703,060 at the end of the previous year. The strength of the five Arts colleges for women rose from 441 to 503 and the strength of women students in the men's colleges from 141 to 178. Sixty-nine women students were studying in Government Medical colleges. The strength of the Teachers' Training colleges for women at Madras was 66. There were at the end of the year 46 high schools and 27 middle schools for girls with a strength of 17,698 compared with 16,802 in the previous year. Altogether 21,830 girls were receiving secondary education against 20,231 in 1930-31. The number of elementary schools for girls rose from 5,648 to 5,672 and their strength from 342,852 to 358,394, while the number of girls reading in boys' schools increased by 22,308 to 364,541. By the closure of the Government training schools for women at Vriddhachalam and Tanjore (Muhammadan) the number of Government training schools for women fell from 38 to 36. Four new training schools were opened by private agencies, and the total number of training schools under private management increased to 25. There were in all 3,192 women undergoing teachers' training in the 62 schools under all managements, against 2,923 in the previous year. The total direct expenditure on Arts colleges for women was Rs. 2,54,268 and the average cost per student was Rs. 494. The expenditure on Indian secondary and elementary schools for girls was Rs. 53·87 lakhs

against Rs. 53·02 lakhs in the previous year; 76·07 per cent of it was met from public funds and 4·29 per cent from fees. The average cost of educating a girl in a secondary school was Rs. 14–10–7.

European education

277. There was no increase in the number of European schools during the year, but their strength showed a slight fall from 10,834 to 10,759. Of these 1,602 were Indians. Of the 737 teachers employed in European schools 541 were trained. For the European High School examination 207 candidates were examined and 129 passed. Out of 322 who were examined in the Middle School examination, 322 were successful. The total expenditure on European education increased from Rs. 26·19 lakhs to Rs. 26·41 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 31 per cent, fees 26 per cent and other sources 43 per cent.

Muhammadan education

278. The number of public institutions for Muhammadans decreased from 3,913 to 3,810, but their strength increased from 231,768 to 235,439. Private institutions decreased from 579 to 505 and their strength from 24,035 to 20,803. The number of Muhammadan students in colleges rose from 426 to 475 and in secondary schools from 11,905 to 12,063. The number of Muhammadan boys in secondary schools specially intended for them decreased however from 3,808 to 3,616. Muhammadan pupils constituted 6 per cent of the total strength of secondary schools. Public elementary schools for Mappilla boys in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar fell from 1,495 to 1,478, but the number of pupils rose from 107,034 to 109,779. The number of girls' schools fell from 153 to 152 but their strength, like that of the boys' schools, increased from 7,105 to 7,781. There were 1,006 Mappilla boys and sixteen Mappilla girls in secondary schools. Eighteen students were also receiving instruction in the intermediate classes of second-grade colleges. Out of 4,742 teachers in Mappilla boys' elementary schools in the Malabar district, 2,685 were Mappillas, 996 of whom were trained. Only 223 teachers out of a total of 1,304 in the training schools of the Malabar district were Mappillas, a proportionately small number. Forty pupils were admitted to the sessional class

for Mullahs and Mussaliars, attached to the Government Training School, Malappuram. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla education rose from Rs. 24·78 lakhs to Rs. 27·90 lakhs in the year; 74 per cent was met from public funds and 3 per cent from fees.

Education of backward classes

279. In 1930–31 there were 11,324 schools for Ādi-Drāvidas and Ādi-Āndhras with a strength of 354,248 pupils. In 1931–32 the number of schools decreased to 10,215 and that of pupils to 339,789. There was likewise a fall in the number of private schools by 29. The total number of Adi-Āndhra and Ādi-Drāvida pupils in all public schools was 292,203 against 301,917 in the previous year.

Education of aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes

280. The number of pupils belonging to aboriginal and hill tribes reading in all classes of institutions was 21,546 against 23,378 in the previous year. There were nineteen elementary schools intended for Chenchus in the Kurnool district with a strength of 490, and four boys of that community were receiving secondary education. There were 75 schools (with 3,800 pupils) specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Nilgiris district. In the districts of Ramnad and Madura there were 266 schools for Kallars with a total strength of 13,067 pupils, and in the district of Tanjore 67 schools with 3,264 pupils.

Education of defective children

281. With the opening of a school for the deaf and dumb by the Municipality of Coimbatore, the total number of schools for defective children increased to eight with a strength of 414. There were in addition fourteen pupils reading in the Leper school at Bapatla.

Miscellaneous

282. Adult education classes managed by non-official agencies were working in 18 centres during 1931–32 against 40 in the previous year. Lantern lectures were given by officers of the Educational department in the course of their ordinary tours and by others interested in adult education. These lectures were popular and were attended by large audiences in rural areas. Part-time and night schools for boys and male adults decreased in number from 5,414 to 3,378 and their strength from 152,818 to 99,808. The pronounced decrease

in their number was due to efforts made during the year to close ill-working and unreliable night schools. Though there was a decrease in the number of boy scouts from 13,019 to 11,282, the efficiency of the troops was improved. The number of girl guides increased by over a thousand during the year. This movement continues to flourish.

Finance

283. The total expenditure on education decreased from Rs. 614·08 lakhs to Rs. 567·62 lakhs, of which 61 per cent was borne by public funds and 39 per cent by private funds, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 65 per cent and 35 per cent respectively. The decrease in expenditure was partly due to the omission of Rs. 36·02 lakhs provided for non-recurring grants to Universities and partly to retrenchment in several directions, such as cuts in salaries, the withdrawal of provision for new schemes, percentage reduction in the teaching grants to schools under private management, reduction in the rates of stipends, of stipendiary grants, and of scholarships, and the curtailment by 75 per cent of the provision made for teaching grants to night schools.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

[*Commissioner's Report for the year 1931-32*]

284. Particulars relating to the various examinations conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations are given in the following statement:—

Serial number.	Name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1	Secondary School-leaving Certificate Public examination	20,436	20,094	394
2	Training School-leaving Certificate examination	10,658	10,495	128
3	Deputy Inspectors' Test examination.	*79	*67	20
4	Government Technical examinations.	*9,341	*8,830	145
5	Public examination at the end of the Advanced Course of Studies in Sanskrit Schools	383	374	16

*Number of subject candidates.

Serial number.	Name of Examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
6	Technical Teachers' Certificate examination	*110	*102	19
7	European School examinations ...	530	529	21
8	Examination for Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training (for men) ...	33	33	1
9	Examination for Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training (for women).	7	7	1
10	Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind and deaf-mute) children	4	4	1
11	Pandits' Training Certificate examination	34	34	1
	Total ...	41,615	40,569	747

The total number of candidates registered and examined declined from 50,198 and 48,020, respectively, to 41,615 and 40,569, the decline being due mainly to the exclusion of the figures relating to the special tests, the conduct of which was taken over by the Madras Services Commission. The first examination under the revised Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme was held in March 1932. The examination under the old scheme which was ordered to be held for the benefit of a certain class of candidates was also held. One hundred and two schools against 69 in the year previous used the vernacular as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the public examination.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

285. The Governors were satisfied with the work and administration of the school during the year. There were on 31st March 1932, 311 boys and 200 girls on the rolls of the school, while 364 children were awaiting admission. Sixteen pupils were presented for the Cambridge examinations and fourteen of them passed. Out of eighteen pupils who entered for the Government Examination for European Schools, thirteen passed, two gaining first class and two distinctions. In the Pupils

* Number of subject candidates.

Chepstow entrance examination eleven boys were presented and all of them passed. Eight boys entered for the Air Craft Apprentices examination. All of them passed gaining first, second, fourth and fifth places in India. Five girls passed the examinations of the Trinity College of Music, four gaining honours.

Physical and Military training

Hockey, football and cricket were the chief games and the tournaments were keenly contested. The School Company of armed cadets numbered 160. The school gained the eleventh place among the best 100 units of the Empire in the competition for the King's Trophy and Imperial Challenge Shield. On this success they were congratulated by His Excellency the Governor who presented the medals.

Health

There was an improvement in the health of the school, the only epidemic being German measles.

Finance

The expenditure in the year amounted to Rs. 3,67,673. The income was slightly in excess of this figure.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS

[*Report of the Connemara Public Library for 1931–32; Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1931–32; Report on the Madras Record Office for 1931–32; Statistical Abstract for British India—Printing Presses and Publications*].

Connemara Public Library

286. The number of additions to the books in the Connemara Library was comparatively small, including only 988 standard works as against 1,437 in the previous year. These works dealt with 32 different subjects, of which political science with 50 volumes, history with 40 volumes and language and literature with 39 volumes were the chief. One hundred and ninety-nine institutions sent their journals to the library in exchange for the museum bulletin. During the year detailed classification of books dealing with botany, medicine, economics, political science, sociology and zoology was carried on. The use made of the library by the public has greatly increased. The number of readers during the year was 53,970 compared with 36,999 in the previous year and the number of volumes consulted rose from 47,311 to 125,573.

287. The Oriental Manuscripts Library was visited by 5,296 persons as against 4,124 in the previous year and 8,594 works were consulted. One hundred and forty-four manuscripts and 124 printed books were issued on loan to persons and institutions interested in oriental learning. A few manuscripts were purchased locally. The preparation and printing of descriptive and triennial catalogues were continued. **Oriental Manuscripts Library**

288. Educational associations and reading rooms increased in number but decreased in strength during the year. There were at the end of 1931–32, 2,523 teachers' associations with 115,075 members against 2,483 associations with 137,002 members in 1930–31. The number of reading rooms and literary associations increased from 1,198 to 1,204. **Educational associations and reading rooms**

289. Collectorate records for the period 1821 to 1835 were obtained from thirteen districts. The total number of volumes and bundles received was 660. During the year the office took over 121 volumes of Dutch records from the Bombay and Calcutta Record offices. The total number of requisitions for papers and for information received from public offices was 11,710, 52 cases involving prolonged search. As usual, old volumes were repaired and rebound and relabelled. The Collectorate and Dutch records received during the year were listed and catalogued. Nine research scholars were given access to the records. **Madras Record Office**

The following records were reprinted and issued during the year:— **Publications**

The Diary and Consultation Books, 1745, 1746, 1749–50 ; Despatches from England, 1740–43 ; Despatches to England, 1740–43, 1743–46 ; Letters from Fort St. George, 1709–10, 1711, 1722–23, 1726, 1737 and 1739 ; and Letters to Fort St. George, 1704, 1707, 1711, 1719, 1723, 1729, 1731 and 1743–44. Other records were at various stages prior to publication.

290. Three hundred and twenty-nine newspapers were published during the year 1931. Of this number, 129 appeared in Madras, 194 in the **Periodicals Statistics**

mufassal and 6 in French territory. Sixty-four of these papers were in English, 123 in Tamil, 63 in Telugu, 15 in Malayalam and 14 in Kanarese. The circulation of newspapers tended to increase during the year owing to the general interest taken in political affairs. The principal English dailies were the *Hindu*, a vigorous but restrained critic of the Government, the *Madras Mail*, the organ of European opinion, *Swarajya*, an aggressively nationalist publication, and *Justice*, a Non-Brahman journal with a moderate tone. The vernacular journals, of which *Ananda Bodhini*, *Sutandira Sangu*, *Swadesamitran* (Tamil), *Andhra Patrika* and *Janmabhumi* (Telugu) were the chief, were, with a few exceptions, vehement supporters of the nationalist movement.

Topics

All except the most extreme nationalist publications welcomed the Irwin-Gandhi pact early in the year. Thereafter, all sections of the press showed a hopeful tone about the outcome of the second Round Table Conference, and even the most extreme regretted Mr. Gandhi's last minute hesitations before proceeding to the Conference. At the end of the year, however, there was a swing-back to a feeling of disappointment at the failure of the Conference to produce any immediate spectacular results. Throughout the year there was little, if any, abatement in the campaign of abuse of the police in nationalist papers. There was also free criticism of the Ordinances and the Press Bill. Although the terrorist outrages in Bengal were condemned whole-heartedly, an undercurrent of appreciation of their perpetrators was sometimes discernible. Interest was displayed in the course of politics in the United Kingdom and the fall of the Labour Government was generally regretted. Papers were keenly interested in economic affairs, and the maintenance of the link between the rupee and sterling was strongly criticized. It was also considered that the large exports of gold from India were adverse to the interests of the country. The swadeshi movement was strongly supported. As usual the papers were keenly interested in the circumstances of Indians abroad, and much anxiety was shown

during the Burma rebellion regarding the future of Madrasi residents in that province.

Registration of books

291. During the year 3,406 books and 1,034 periodicals were registered. Of these 1,194 were in English or other European languages, 2,763 in one or other of the vernaculars of the province, 111 in Indian classical languages and 372 in more than one language. Twenty-eight per cent of the total number of publications were classified as dealing with the subject "religion." Next came "language" with 15 per cent, and the other most popular subjects were "poetry," "fiction" and "natural science." About 33 per cent of the total number of books, exclusive of periodicals, were designed for educational purposes. This head, however, includes a large number of publications which were commentaries on text-books or examination aids whose educational value is questionable. The published literature of the province maintained on the whole a healthy and progressive tendency.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

292. *Vide* pages 252 to 254 of the report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Government Museum

293. Work has been concentrated on classification and research rather than on fresh acquisitions during the year. Extensive series of labels have been prepared for metal images and musical instruments and for plants and insects. A number of botanical and archæological specimens have been received and some work has been done in the Zoological section in identifying specimens of sponges, dragonflies and Thysanura and Myriapoda. The anthropometric portion of the Anthropological Assistant's work on the Nayadis was finished and his work on the social anthropology of the tribe is nearing completion. The work of the Numismatic section was unfortunately interrupted by the death of the Numismatic Assistant. A

register of conducted tours of students to the Museum was opened in October 1931. It shows that a total number of 2,326 pupils of high school and lower classes belonging to about 71 schools in Madras City and its neighbourhood were conducted round the Museum by about 125 teachers. There was a notable increase in the number of visitors to the Museum compared with the previous year.

Publications

Five bulletins were issued during the year in the Natural History series and the General series. Pamphlets in English, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam containing a plan of the Museum and a brief mention of a few of the most important exhibits have been published in response to a question raised in the Legislative Council.

Theatre

The Theatre was used on 52 occasions in the year exclusive of rehearsals. The Madras Dramatic Society contributed nine performances and the Madras Musical Association five concerts.

Meteorology

294. The Madras Observatory has been reduced to the status of a pilot balloon station. Consequently there are no meteorological investigations to be reported.

Astronomy (1931)

Kodaikānal Observatory

295. The Kodaikānal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar research work, but complete meteorological and seismometric records are also maintained. The part of the programme of the International Astronomical Union assigned to this observatory was continued as in previous years. Photoheliograms were obtained on 327 days, spectroheliograms of the sun's disc in calcium light on 324 days, in hydrogen light on 301 days and of prominences on the limb in calcium light on 303 days and in hydrogen light on 282 days.

The mean daily number of spots visible during 1931 was 1·7 in the mean latitude of 8·8 in the northern and 9·6 in the southern hemisphere, thereby showing a decrease of 41 per cent below that of the year 1930. The mean daily number and areas of prominences were greater by 11 and less by 1 per cent respectively than in the year 1930. In the case of prominences projected on the disc as absorption markings in hydrogen light

there was a decrease of 38 per cent when compared with the previous year.

Madras Observatory

Transit observations of stars for the maintenance of an accurate time service for the whole of India were continued during the year. In addition to these observations, wireless time signals broadcast from Calcutta, Colombo, Bordeaux and Rugby were as usual observed daily for purposes of comparison with the local time determination. The time gun at Fort St. George failed on 28 occasions out of a total of 724, giving a percentage of success of 96·1. Most of the failures were due to faults on the line or in the firing mechanism. The time ball at the harbour dropped correctly at 1 p.m. except on thirteen days in the year. On six of these days it dropped correctly at 2 p.m. The failures on other days were due to faults on the line. The 16 hours roll of time signals were sent daily till the 16th October to the Central Telegraph office for distribution as usual throughout the entire telegraph system ; from the 17th October, these signals are being sent from the Alipore Observatory instead of from Madras.

CHAPTER VIII

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

Archæology

296. Owing to the financial situation during the year under review the archæological activities in the Madras Presidency were greatly curtailed. They were directed mostly to the maintenance and general upkeep of the centrally protected monuments and the preservation of exposed excavations, special repairs being strictly limited to such works as could not possibly be delayed without serious damage to the buildings. A grant of Rs. 28,455 was sanctioned for the conservation of ancient protected monuments in the Madras Presidency and a sum of Rs. 26,679 was spent.

Besides some general improvements, specially to the Guard House, Hazara Ramachandra and Vitthalata temples at Hampi, Venkataramana temple at Gingee and footpaths and retaining walls at the Seven Pagodas, special repairs of an urgent nature at other places have been undertaken. These are :—(1) rebuilding of the dilapidated portion of the moat wall of the fort at Vellore, (2) renewal of the rotten joists and disturbed plastered surfaces of the floors of Delhi Gate at Arcot, (3) improvements to flights of steps to the various Buddhist remains at Rāmatīrtham in the Vizagapatam district, (4) continuation of such measures as were in progress during previous years for the rectification of steps and safety of gates and battlement walls at the hill forts at Udayagiri, Sankaridrug, Wandiwash and Gooty, (5) securing the highly ornamented but dilapidated cornice of the Gurramkonda Mahal and securing the cracked dome and the out-of-plumb wall at the group of Siva and Gopalakrishna temples at Timmalāpuram, and (6) conservation of the dilapidated inscribed walls of the Vālīsvara temple at Tiruvālīsvaram.

No excavation work has been undertaken anywhere in the Presidency, though there exist some

ancient sites with possibilities of interesting discoveries, like that at Chettipālaiyam in Coimbatore district where a few objects of antiquarian interest have been recently discovered. At Nāgārjunakonda in the Guntūr district, which is the most interesting ancient Buddhist site, only such works have been carried out as filling up and levelling holes which were dug in the circular compartments of several stupas during the course of excavation. The brick work that was disturbed and exposed to damage in some parts of monasteries and stupas was made good. In the Chaitya of the monastery adjoining the stupa No. 4 now completely conserved, the small stone stupa which was in a demolished condition was rebuilt and restored as far as possible with all its fragments available on the spot and also provided in front with the missing semi-circular stepping stone as found in the vicinity. Various platforms have been levelled and steps to them provided wherever necessary. Jungle growth has been removed and approach roads and pathways greatly improved. A fragment of *Torana* of Sanchi type, a sculptured Naga and an image of Buddha, both broken, have been recovered from the vicinity and added to the several sculptures which are at present kept preserved temporarily in a barbed wire enclosure. Later on they will be exhibited in a regular open air museum, for the construction of which arrangements are being made.

Epigraphy

297. Epigraphical survey of 267 villages lying in different parts of the Presidency was carried on and about 350 inscriptions including six copper-plate charters were copied during the year. This collection includes an early copper-plate inscription of a hitherto unknown ruler of Kalinga named Anantavarman whom it describes as a Vāsishtha. It was issued from Vijayadēvapura and would show that Anantavarman was the son of *Mahārāja* Prabhanjanavarman and grandson of *Mahārāja* Gunavavarman. Palæographically the charter may be assigned to the latter part of the fifth century A.D. The stone inscriptions secured during the year include a number of interesting records on hero-slabs (*vīra-gals*) set up

mostly in the Chittoor district. These memorial inscriptions are written in Kannada and on palæographic grounds may be ascribed to a period between the eighth and the tenth centuries A.D. One of them refers to the reign of a hitherto unknown ruler named Punyakumāra who probably belonged to the Vaidumba dynasty. In referring to a feud between a Bāṇa chief and the Noḷamba Mahēndra the inscription would go to confirm the claim of the latter to have routed the Bāṇas, a mention of which is to be found in many of his records. One of the stone inscriptions examined during the year is dated in the 48th regnal year of the Chōḷa potentate Parāntaka I and is important in that it sets at rest the controversy regarding the time of his successor and makes it clear that prince Rājāditya must have predeceased his father without having ascended the throne at all. Another inscription, which also comes from the same district, refers to the chief named Vajjaradēva (Vajradēva) and describes him as a vassal of the Rāshṭrakūṭa king Krishṇa III. The details of village administration in ancient India, on which abundant light has been thrown by several inscriptions already found in the Presidency, are further elucidated by a Tamil inscription now secured from Senganūr in the Tanjore district. Among the subjects dealt with in this record are the procedure of election to the village assembly, the treatment of offenders, the regulation of taxes and rents, and the financial powers as well as the limitations of village assemblies.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

298. *Vide* pages 259 to 262 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 and page 222 of the Report for the year 1929–30.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Church of England

299. On the 31st March 1932 there were 95 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras. Of these sixteen were chaplains on the Madras Ecclesiastical establishment and 44 were Indian clergymen. Five clergymen received licences to officiate in the diocese either as chaplains, English ministers, missionary ministers or Indian pastors. In the diocese of Travancore and Cochin services were conducted at three churches during the year, in the diocese of Tinnevelly at four churches and at four in the diocese of Dornakal. Alms and other offerings made through clergymen ministering to English congregations in the four dioceses during the year amounted to Rs. 1,66,972.

Church of Scotland

300. The establishment of the Church of Scotland at the close of the year consisted of three chaplains, one in each of the stations at Madras, Bangalore and Secunderabad. In February 1932 the services of the chaplain at Secunderabad were placed at the disposal of the Army department. In addition to the two chaplains on the Government establishment there were one retired minister and eight missionaries of the Church of Scotland, all of whom on occasions have assisted the Government chaplains in their duties.

STATIONERY

Opening balance

301. The value of stock with the Superintendent of Stationery at the beginning of the year 1931-32 was Rs. 4,49,663 (English stores Rs. 2,53,697 and Indian stores Rs. 1,95,966) against Rs. 3,19,558 (English stores Rs. 2,05,546 and Indian stores Rs. 1,14,012) in 1930-31.

Receipts

The total value of stores received during the year amounted to Rs. 11,03,426 (English stores Rs. 6,71,977 and Indian stores Rs. 4,31,449) against Rs. 13,56,272 (English stores Rs. 8,45,129 and Indian stores Rs. 5,11,143) in 1930-31.

Issues

The total value of stores issued during the year amounted to Rs. 9,92,834 (English stores Rs. 5,67,454 and Indian stores Rs. 4,25,380) against Rs. 12,26,167 (English stores Rs. 7,96,978 and Indian stores Rs. 4,29,189) in 1930-31.

Local funds

The value of stationery debited to Local Funds, etc., and of stationery issued on payment during the year amounted to Rs. 39,674 against Rs. 34,049 in 1930-31.

Closing balance

The value of closing balance of stores for the year was Rs. 5,60,255 (English stores Rs. 3,58,220 and Indian stores Rs. 2,02,035) against Rs. 4,49,663 (English stores Rs. 2,53,697 and Indian stores Rs. 1,95,966) in 1930-31.

GOVERNMENT PRESS

Finance

302. The receipts for the year, including receipts in England, amounted to Rs. 3,40,919 against Rs. 2,49,421 (revised) in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to (1) increased credit on account of the value of types manufactured for renewal and replacement, (2) recoveries effected from local bodies on account of the printing of electoral rolls and (3) recoveries effected on account of printing work done for other Governments having been treated as receipts. The net expenditure, inclusive of expenditure in England, amounted to Rs. 10,46,045 against Rs. 11,11,640 (revised) in the previous year, the variation being chiefly due to the reduced expenditure under operatives' wages owing to increased machine

composition, decrease in the provision under depreciation and to a reduction on account of cost of stores obtained from England.

303. Acts and books to the face value of Rs. 54,991 were added during the year, and sales, including those of the commission agents, amounted to Rs. 29,691. The sales effected through agents amounted to Rs. 5,133 against Rs. 6,284 in the previous year. The face value of repealed Acts and obsolete publications written off during the year was Rs. 17,574. Free issues amounted in value to Rs. 59,672 as against Rs. 66,733 in the previous year, the decrease being partly due to the economy observed in free supplies. The total number of books, gazettes, papers, etc., supplied, apart from sales, was 408,181, including 39,076 copies of Government proceedings and other papers placed at the disposal of the Press. **Publications**

304. The total work charges in respect of printing and binding amounted to Rs. 9,47,241, the cost of paper and binding materials to Rs. 2,23,417 and the cost of maps, stereos and blocks to Rs. 16,273. **Printing and binding**

305. The total output in the type-foundry was 118,793 lb., consisting of foundry type and quotations, monotype-cast types, leads and rule material and stereo and electro types. The expenditure on the supply of, and repairs to, rubber stamps, pads, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,021. The total number of covers and forms printed for supply during the year was 191 millions against 281 millions in the previous year. **Miscellaneous**

Plant to the value of Rs. 1,35,864 was added during the year. The book value of plant after deducting depreciation at the close of the year was Rs. 13,69,438. The closing balance of stock of stores was Rs. 1,84,520 as compared with Rs. 2,16,759 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the smaller stock of paper on hand at the end of the year.

Printing bills on account of Government work executed at private presses passed during the year amounted to Rs. 53,629. The value of bills checked

for private bodies was Rs. 66,066 against Rs. 51,335 in the previous year.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1931)

[*Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department; Statistical Abstract for British India—Medico-legal investigations*]

General

306. The number of analyses performed during the year increased from 5,406 to 6,360 or by 18 per cent. This increase is entirely to be found in the medico-legal work and especially in blood stain cases. It has been maintained for a number of years and seems to be due to an increased thoroughness on the part of the police in investigating crimes rather than to any increase in crime.

Medico-legal

Human poisoning

307. Three hundred and forty poisoning cases were investigated during the year in which 448 persons were affected and 283 died. In 44 per cent of the cases poison was found. It is interesting to note that opium is now the most commonly found poison and generally that the organic poisons are now nearly twice as common as the inorganic. Twenty or less years ago the rule was quite the reverse of this. Probably the chief cause is that poisoners are learning that the organic poisons give rise to less characteristic symptoms and are less readily detected than the inorganic. Next to opium the commonest poisons are arsenic, mercury and aconitine.

Animal poisoning

Forty cases with 219 articles were examined and poison was detected in 16 cases. The commonest poisons were arsenic and yellow oleander.

Stain cases

There were 861 cases of stains involving 3,706 articles compared with 749 cases with 3,217 articles in the previous year. Most of the stains were blood stains, and 2,688 specimens of blood were sent to the Imperial serologist for examination.

General analyses

308. The number of general analyses done was 223 as against 254 in 1930.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Institutions

309. There were 3,468 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 25,78,154 and

20 muras of rice. Of these, 2,228 institutions were maintained entirely by endowments of land and money and subscriptions and donations from the general public, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 10·62 lakhs. Two hundred and ninety-one institutions were supported by Government at a cost of Rs. 4·16 lakhs, and 252 institutions were maintained partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 6·53 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 697 institutions costing Rs. 4·46 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on local bodies.

The purpose served by 2,040 of the institutions was the relief of travellers. Of these, 916 were general, 1,079 for Hindus, 43 for Muhammadans and 2 for Europeans and Anglo Indians. Of the 574 institutions for the relief of Brahmans, 518 were entirely supported by the general public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 595, while for orphans, the blind, the deaf and lepers the total number was 61. The aggregate number of persons aided during the year by all the charitable institutions is reported to be 17,837,875.

Triplicane Langarkhana

310. The average daily number of Muhammadan paupers who received aid from the Langarkhana during the year was 248 as against 203 in the previous year. The receipts of the institution including the opening balance were Rs. 5,567 and its expenditure, Rs. 4,492.

Monegar Choultry

311. This institution supplied diet to an average number of 93 paupers a day at an average cost of As. 2-5 as against As. 2-9 in the previous year. The total receipts were Rs. 11,271 and the expenditure Rs. 11,753. The Board of Directors are printing a small brochure tracing the origin and growth of the institution during the past 150 years.

Raja of Venkatagiri Choultry

312. At the Raja of Venkatagiri Choultry an average of 205 outdoor paupers received rice daily as against 160 in 1930-31. The cost of the rice distributed was Rs. 3,272 against Rs. 3,054 in 1930-31. The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,567 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,193.

TOWN-PLANNING

[*Annual Report of the Director of Town-Planning for the year 1931–32*]

General

313. No progress was made by the municipal councils during the year in the preparation of general town-planning schemes as required by section 8 of the Town-Planning Act. The delay is partly due to the fact that the revised Town-Planning Rules had not yet been issued. The Act now applies to 118 municipalities and non-municipal areas.

Schemes

Out of 82 municipal councils, including the Madras Corporation, 44 have taken up the preparation of town-planning schemes up to the end of 1931–32. Twenty-nine schemes have been so far sanctioned by Government. Eighteen local boards have undertaken the preparation of schemes and four of these have been sanctioned by Government. At the end of the year 138 town-planning schemes remained in force. In 14 of the municipalities town-planning committees were functioning, and 21 councils have been maintaining a town-planning fund.

Industrial areas

Only 44 municipal councils and 44 local board towns had so far fixed their industrial areas.

Miscellaneous

314. During the year the Town-planning department in addition to scrutiny of regular town-planning schemes gave advice on more than 200 applications for building constructions in the town-planning areas in Madras City, furnished 103 lay-out plans for colonies of depressed classes and gave advice to Government and other local bodies in 16 cases on the disposal of land belonging to them and on 28 building schemes.

Expenditure

The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 42,440.

MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION

[*Report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1931–32*]

315. During the year the Madras Services Commission Act (Act XI of 1929) was amended providing for an increased maximum expenditure

of Rs. 75,000 per annum on account of the establishment and contingent expenditure of the Commission, instead of Rs. 1,000 per mensem as had been originally provided for in the Act. The Commission also took over all the duties and functions prescribed for it by the Madras Services Commission Act, except recruitment to certain special posts and to the Madras Civil Service (Judicial Branch), and the departmental examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners and the Equitation Test. The Commission also undertook to assist the Customs department in recruiting its clerical and other subordinate staff.

Two competitive examinations were conducted by the Commission during the year under report —one for the recruitment of Civil Assistant Surgeons and the other for the recruitment of clerks. Eighty-nine candidates applied for the examination for Civil Assistant Surgeons, 80 were qualified to sit for the examination, 67 actually sat for the examination and 15 were selected. The competitive examination for clerkships was held in March 1932. This was the second examination of its kind conducted by the Commission, the first having been conducted in March 1931. The examination was held at eighteen centres, mainly district headquarters, in the Presidency. Out of 3,173 candidates that applied 2,862 were qualified and admitted to the examination, and 546 were selected. Forty-five per cent of the selected candidates were graduates, 30 per cent Intermediates and 25 per cent holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates. As the number of qualified candidates for appointment as typist was less than the number of vacancies, the candidates were not subjected to a competitive examination but were selected by the Commission after an interview as prescribed in the Act in cases where selection is not made on the results of an examination. In submitting to the Government the scheme of the competitive examination for clerkships, the Commission had formulated certain proposals for the exemption of persons who had put in fairly long periods of officiating service as clerks or typists from undergoing the competitive

examination. The Government accepted the proposals and the Commission reviewed during the year the cases of 3,650 officiating clerks and typists, of whom 3,132 were exempted. Lists of these exempted men were communicated to appointing authorities.

During the year the Commission selected candidates for more than forty other classes of posts. These selections were made, except in two cases, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Madras Services Commission Act, viz., announcing the vacancies, inviting applications and, after interviewing the qualified candidates, selecting the most suitable. In the excepted cases, the Commission did not advertise the vacancies, but made a selection from applications forwarded to it by the appointing authority or after interviewing the candidate nominated by the head of the department.

During the year the Commission also reviewed and drew up lists, as prescribed in the Madras Services Commission Act, of officers of the subordinate services qualified for selection for admission to the following Provincial Services:—

Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).	Madras Jail Service.
Madras Agricultural Service.	Madras Police Service.
Madras Co-operative Service.	Madras Veterinary Service.
Madras Excise Service.	Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).
	Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch).

There was no difficulty in getting a sufficient number of suitable candidates for any of these Provincial Services from the corresponding subordinate services according to the rule of communal rotation prescribed in the rules, except in the case of the Madras Excise Service.

During the year under report, the Commission advised the Government on 29 appeals, 43 proposals for punishment and 8 memorials.

Special Test examinations

The Commission took over from the Commissioner for Government Examinations from 1st April 1931 the actual work connected with the conduct of the Special Test examinations. These

number sixteen and are held half-yearly. After the Commission took over the conduct of these Special Test examinations, the Government amended the rules relating to these examinations restricting admission to them to certain classes of persons, viz., Government servants, quasi-Government servants and persons selected by the Commission for appointment to Government service. The number of candidates admitted to the various tests, the number examined, and the number that passed, for the two examinations held during the year were—

Examinations held in	Number admitted.	Number examined.	Number passed.
July 1931	1,958	1,609	559
January 1932	1,834	1,651	747

The fees realized during the year from applicants for the various selections and examinations held by the Commission amounted to Rs. 64,900. The expenditure (excluding the pay of the three Commissioners and the Secretary) came to Rs. 59,850.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT

316. The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1932 is shown in the following table :—

Community.	Gazetted officers in permanent appointments.	Non-gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	665	3,848	10,150	1,361
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	357	2,362	8,288	35,611
Depressed Classes ...	2	12	121	1,920
Muhammadans	82	420	1,838	10,883
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians.	449	525	47	22
Indian Christians ...	149	667	1,484	2,461
Others	9	11	19	139

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